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THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LIX.—NO. 138. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1897. WHOLE NO. 9.129

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

Port Almanac—March 5

Sun Rises	6 26 A M
Sun Sets	5.59 P M
Day's Length	11 h 28 m
High Water at Southport	9 08 P M
High Water at Wilmington	10.46 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 5.

Meteorological data for yesterday: Temperature: 8 a. m., 58°; 8 p. m., 48°; maximum, 61°; minimum, 48°; mean, 54°. Rainfall for the day, .0; rainfall since 1st of month up to date, T.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 3.—At 8 a. m. the stage of water in the Cape Fear river was 10 2 feet.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

Fair, followed by showers in the western portion, northeasterly winds.

OUTLINES.

Wm. McKinley inaugurated President of the United States, the oath of office being administered by Chief Justice Fuller, of the United States Supreme Court; between forty and fifty thousand men were in the procession, and twenty thousand people witnessed the administration of the oath of office. —— Three men were killed, two fatally and six or seven seriously injured in a railroad disaster near Zanesville, Ohio. —— A conference of the stockholders of the Southern Building and Loan Association is being held at Knoxville, Tenn. —— The unexpected return of Captain General Weyler to Havana created a sensation among the Spaniards; the change in the administration at Washington is thought to be the reason; his campaign has been an ignominious failure. —— The President signed the Postoffice, District of Columbia and Naval Appropriation bills. ——President McKinley will call an extra session of Congress to meet on March 15th. ——It is rumored that President Cleveland's refusal to recall Consul General Lee from Havana caused a break in the friendly relations existing between him and Secretary Olney. ——An explosion of gas in Boston killed six persons and injured fifty others, two fatally; all the window fronts were broken; $12,000 worth of precious stones from a jeweler's window were scattered about the streets. ——The Turkish Government is making preparations to move troops to the Greek frontier. ——English Liberals send King George a letter paying him a tribute for his services to Crete. —— Fighting is reported to be going on in the vicinity of all the coast towns in Crete. ——New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½@1¾ per cent., last loan at 1½ per cent., closing offered at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling 7 3-16c; Southern flour was quoted unchanged—common to fair extra $3 20@3 50, good to choice $3 60@4 00; wheat—spot market was dull; options were dull; No. 2 red free on board 85⅝c; corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29c at elevator and 30c afloat; rosin dull—strained common to good $1 70; spirits turpentine firm at 30@31c.

Corbett has invented a new blow. As a blower Corbett is a success. If Fitz. doesn't invent a new knock out, Corbett may patent his invention.

Paul Kruger is taking advantage of the occupation if the big dogs in the Cretan affair to form a combine with President Stein of the Orange Free State.

The Prince of Wales attended the Rhodes investigation by Parliament and shook Cecil cordially by the hand. Perhaps he intended to strike him for a loan.

In one of the provinces in the famine region of India one fourth of the population, or 40,000 persons, have already died of starvation and disease resulting from it.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew denies that he contributed $50,000 to the fund to elect McKinley. If Mr. Depew expected anything he was too previous in his dental.

One of the infant industries of Illinois is a cat farm where cats are propagated, the infants raised and murdered for their pelts. The proprietor has a 160 acre farm, and expects within two years to produce a crop of 100,000 cats.

Reform is sadly needed in New Jersey. There is a young woman serving a three months' sentence in prison there for thrashing two big men for insulting her. It seems from this that New Jersey protects her men better than Uncle Sam does his people in Cuba.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Hon. Cecil Rhodes takes all the blame to himself for the Transvaal raid. He furnished out of his own pocket $300,000, gave Jameson the troops, put him on the road to the border, and told him to be ready to help the Johannesburg rebs. If his plans had succeeded Cecil and not Paul Kruger would now be bossing business in that bailiwick. Englishmen who were in the ring knew this all along, although they disowned any responsibility for it.

When the Spanish authorities in Cuba conclude to search ladies who are embarking for this country they very considerately have them stripped by women—in the presence of an officer. The searched object to the presence of a man, but this is considered an evidence of freakishness.

A Kansas man has had a Kansas beauty arrested for "suddenly, forcefully, and intentionally hugging" him. The girl says it was a mistake. She thought she was hugging a man.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLYDE LINE—Sailing days.
STATEMENT—Northern Assu. Co.
JAS. D. NUTT—March, April and May
NOTICE—Wilmington Stamp Works.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— A meeting of the superintendents of the Associated Charities will be held at the office of the Association this (Friday) afternoon at 3.30.

— Geo. Hudson was before 'Squire McGowan yesterday charged with wilful trespass. He was adjudged guilty and sent to jail for thirty days.

— Cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. Franklin Pierce Lamb to Miss Julia Christine Hintze, both of this city, at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, Tuesday evening, March 16.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 287 bales, against 189 on the same day last year. The local market closed firm at 7 cents for middling, against 7⅛ cents on the corresponding day of last year.

— Two juvenile base ball teams, the "Yellow Kids" and the "Spring Chickens," crossed bats yesterday afternoon. The "Yellow Kids" came out victorious. Batteries: "Yellow Kids," Mike Judge and Robt. Green; "Spring Chickens," Horace Emerson and Lewis Moore.

A Colored Youth Robbed.

W. A. McQuillan, a colored youth about 18 years old, was "held up" in the city shortly before noon yesterday by two colored men, who, it is said, are wanted by the police of Darlington, S. C., and robbed of $5.00 and a pencil. McQuillan hails from Federal Point, and Wednesday night came to the city on board his brother's boat, which was loaded with fish. Yesterday morning he got a check for $5 00 cashed and started back to the boat. Near the corner of Water and Market streets he met a young colored man who asked him to change fifty cents, which he did. The man then told McQuillan that there was a man up the street who wanted to hire him and induced McQuillan to accompany him to an alley which runs from Front street to Second. When they reached the alley another young colored man was there, and insisted upon McQuillan's playing cards, which he refused to do. The men then made McQuillan give them all his money, which consisted of the $5, and a lead pencil. They threatened to kill him if he did not comply with their demands, and one of the men placed his hand on his pistol to emphasize his threats. Both men then ran off, leaving McQuillan, who went immediately and informed Police Officer Gore. Officer Gore at once set out after the men and last night about 7 o'clock succeeded in arresting one of them, Julius Coachman, who was placed in jail.

Yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock a colored man from Darlington, S. C., went up to the City Hall and inquired of Sergeant R. F. Gore if the authorities here had been notified to arrest two men who were now in the city and who were wanted by the police of Darlington. His description of the two men wanted tallied exactly with that of the men who "held up" and robbed McQuillan.

Made His Escape.

Last night about 12.30 o'clock Police Officer Gore's attention was attracted by the suspicious actions of a negro man with a sack, who, on discovering that he was being watched, broke off and ran, dropping the sack in his flight. The officer pursued him, but lost sight of him at Third and Dock streets. The sack contained about fifteen shad, which are now at the City Hall.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. J. J. Adkins, of Southport, is in the city.

— Mr. J. L. Pinner, of Southport, was among yesterday's arrivals.

— Mr. C. W. Bidgood, of Fayetteville, arrived in the city last evening.

— Mr. J. W. McLauchlin, of Shannon, was a caller at the STAR office yesterday.

— Messrs. E. S. Lewis and R. L. Trulove, of Whiteville, were in the city yesterday.

— Messrs. Ernest and S. M. Holt, of Burlington, were among yesterday's hotel registrations.

— Messrs. Bruce Williams and Wallace Manheimer, of Burgaw, were registered here yesterday.

— Capt. J. S. Daniels, of Southport, was in the city yesterday. He came up as pilot on the steam yacht *Duquesne*.

— Among the numerous arrivals in the city yesterday were Mr. James Lesesne, Bladen county; Mr. W. H. Jarman and Mr. J. W. Dawson, Jacksonville; Mr. W. J. Ellington, Raleigh; Mr. J. S. King, Hampstead; Mr. M. N. Teachey, Teachey's; Mr. W. W. Rowland, Henderson; Mr. Jules Stock, St. Paul; Mr. P. P. Shepard, Sneed's Ferry.

TRIAL POSTPONED.

The Case of Fred P. Howland, Charged with Arson, Will Come Up To-day at Noon.

The court room at the City Hall was packed yesterday at noon with both white and colored, awaiting to hear the trial of Fred P. Howland and Martin Dixon, charged with setting fire to Messrs. Robinson & King's naval stores yard. The room was so crowded that the proceedings had to be held in Mayor Harriss' office, where Howland was arraigned on the warrant sworn out by Clarence Pridgen. Herbert McClammy, Esq., who appeared for the defendant, inquired of acting Clerk of the Court F. B. Rice if there were two indictments against the defendant. He was informed that there was, but the one sworn out by Jno. W. Grotgen had been set for trial to-day at noon. Mr. McClammy then asked the court to continue the case now on hearing until the same hour to-day. Mr. McClammy stated that he wished to consult with the defendant and also to have some witnesses summoned.

Mayor Harriss set the case for 12 o'clock noon to-day, and placed Howland under a $500 justified bond in each case for his appearance at court today. He failed to give the required bond and was sent back to jail. Messrs. Ricaud and Bryan will represent the State in the prosecution.

The case against Martin Dixon will come up to-morrow at noon for trial.

Steam Yacht Duquesne Puts in for Coal.

The steam yacht *Duquesne*, owned by T. R. Hostetter, put in at this port for coal yesterday afternoon at about 3 o'clock. She is anchored near the foot of Nun street.

The flag of the *Duquesne* was at half mast yesterday on account of the loss of one of her crew, Fred E. Beahard, who went overboard ten miles this side of Cape Romain lighthouse. The sailor had gone into the forward hatch to get a piece of hose to connect with the after tank and on his emerging the vessel gave a lurch, causing him to lose his balance and go overboard. The yacht was making twelve knots at the time, but it backed to the scene of the accident and a diligent search was instituted for the missing man. Three cries were heard from him, but nothing further was heard or seen, and the *Duquesne* reluctantly steamed away less one of her crew.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—106 bales cotton, 18 bbls tar.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—113 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 21 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar.

Carolina Central R. R.—22 casks spirits turpentine, 41 bbls rosin.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—65 bales cotton, 85 bbls rosin.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—1 cask spirits turpentine, 63 casks spirits turpentine, 50 bbls rosin, 32 bbls tar.

Steamer Driver—3 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 47 bbls rosin, 17 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 287 bales; spirits turpentine, 90 casks; rosin, 244 bbls; tar, 239 bbls.

A Solid Company.

If property owners will place their insurance in foreign companies instead of our good home companies, they should be careful to select companies which have honorable records for paying their losses. The Northern Assurance Company, whose statement we publish in another column, has been continuously in business in Wilmington for the past fifteen or twenty years and in that time has paid out a large amount of money in Wilmington and has never contested a loss. It has always been the custom of this company, until required by State law to adopt the standard form of policy, to omit from its contracts the "sixty-day clause" and pay all its losses without discount. In the great fire of 1886 it paid a large number of losses and not a dollar discount was deducted for prompt payment. The company has a paid-up capital of one million, five hundred thousand dollars and its total assets are over twenty-five million dollars. It is one of the solid, old Scotch corporations and no company has a more honorable reputation at home and abroad than the Northern. The general agent for North Carolina is Mr. M. S. Willard and the company is represented in this section of the State by Messrs. Willard & Giles. †

— The naval stores market was more than usually active yesterday. Rosin and tar both went up 5 cents on the barrel.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regular Monthly Meeting—New Members Elected—Fire Alarm System, Water Works, Incendiary Fires and Other Matters Discussed.

The Chamber of Commerce met in regular monthly session yesterday afternoon, President Jas. H. Chadbourn, Jr., presiding and Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, secretary, as usual at his post. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the following were elected members of the Chamber: Holmes & Watters, Fore & Foster, Smith & Gilchrist, A. J. Marshall, D. L. Gore and W. L. DeRosset, Jr.

Eugene Martin, Esq., of the Charter Committee, stated that the legislative committee had drafted an amendment to the Chamber's charter, striking out the words "thirty years" and substituting the word "perpetual," and also giving the Chamber the right to issue bonds. He also said that the act as yet had not been received, but when it was it only remained for the Chamber to accept it.

On motion, the secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of State and obtain a certified copy of the act.

President Chadbourn stated that the committee appointed to publish a book setting forth the advantages of Wilmington had collected all the necessary data, and it now only awaited to be printed; that the County Commissioners had offered to appropriate $320 for the printing of the books, provided the Chamber would ask for it. He also stated that the cost of printing the book would be between $320 and $400.

On motion of Mr. W. E. Worth, it was ordered that the Board of County Commissioners be asked to appropriate $320.

Mr. H. K. Nash said that he had been informed by Capt. Edgar Williams that after to-day there would be no place for vessels to discharge their ballast; that he had seen Col. D. P. Heap in regard to the Government wharf, but Col. Heap said he could only use a small portion of the ballast. Mr. Nash then suggested the appointment of a committee to look into the matter.

On motion the chair was instructed to appoint such a committee.

Mr. C. M. Whitlock said that he had recently talked with Mr. E. M. Wells, of the Carolina Cooperage Company, who had spent some time in Alabama and Mississippi, and he said that he didn't see why Wilmington shouldn't get export business from Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas. Mr. Whitlock further stated that he thought it would be a good plan to appoint a committee to look into the matter.

On motion, it was referred to the Transportation Committee, Messrs. Chas. E. Borden, Chas. Worth and E. S. Tennent.

Mr. T. D. Meares stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Jno. T. Patrick, chief industrial agent of the S. A. L., asking for the hotel rates in Wilmington, with a view to having the meeting of his sub-agents, between seventy-five and a hundred men, in this city. Mr. Meares said he thought it would be a good plan to ask them to meet here and extend to them the use of the Chamber's rooms.

On motion of Mr. Frank Huggins the secretary was instructed to write a letter to Mr. Patrick, extending to him and his agents an invitation to meet in Wilmington and the use of the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. W. S. Willard stated that at a meeting of the local underwriters of the city, a committee had been appointed to see the Chamber of Commerce and ascertain if they could not start some movement towards the repairing of the fire alarm system, the investigation of incendiary fires and stop the erection of wooden buildings within the fire limits; that Wilmington was classed in insurance circles as a first class city, but there were now a number of special insurance agents in the city, and if conditions did not change, or efforts made to change them, the rate of insurance would be advanced.

Mr. Iredell Meares said the matter was one the people of Wilmington took the most earnest interest in, and he would move that a committee of five be appointed by the president, at his leisure, to take the matter into consideration and see what ought to be done.

There then ensued some discussion in regard to the water works, and a statement was made by the superintendent of the fire alarm system.

Mr. Willard said the three things that ought to be considered were the fire alarm system, the erection of frame houses inside the fire limits and the incendiary fires.

Mr. Wm. Calder said that the city had spent a great deal of money on the fire-alarm system, and did everything the superintendent asked for; that an appropriation had never been denied.

Mr. W. E. Springer said if the superintendent had ever made any demands for supplies that had not been granted, he didn't know it.

Col. Taylor said that they wanted to show to the Tariff Association that efforts were being made to investigate the trouble.

Mr. P. B. Manning said he didn't think Mr. Iredell Meares' motion was quite definite enough; that the committee should be instructed.

President Chadbourn said he would suggest that they leave out the question of water works.

Mr. J. H. Boatwright said he thought the water works system a good one, and that he had heard several insurance men compliment the fire companies on their handling of the fire in Messrs. Polvogt & Co.'s store.

Mr. Iredell Meares said he thought it would be a good plan to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of fire-bugs.

Col. Jno. L. Cantwell explained the working of the water works system in case of fire.

After further discussion by Messrs. DeWitt C. Love, C. M. Whitlock and Frank Huggins, the motion of Mr. Iredell Meares was carried.

Col. Walker Taylor moved that the ex-Presidents of the Chamber now living, Col. W. L. DeRosset, Dr. W. W. Harriss, Mr. D. G. Worth and Col. F. W. Kerchner, be elected honorary members and exempted from dues. The motion was carried.

On motion of Col. Taylor, Mr. T. W. Clawson of the *Messenger*, and Mr. Jas. H. Cowan of the STAR, were elected active members of the Chamber and exempted from dues.

The Chamber at 5.30 o'clock adjourned.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL WARD MOVEMENT.

Meeting at the Y. M. C. A.—Interesting Paper Read—Name Selected for the Association.

The following is the gist of the admirable paper read yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. parlors by Mrs. H. D. Burkheimer, setting forth the aims of the Woman's Hospital ward movement:

To the Ladies and Board of Regents:

We have assembled this afternoon to consult with the citizens and Board of Regents of the City Hospital as to the advisability of organizing a society for the purpose of working in behalf of a woman's ward in connection with the City Hospital and under the supervision of the Board of Regents.

I will explain here that the Ladies' Benevolent Society is in no wise connected with this new project, but this is to be a distinct society, for the purpose of carrying on the work identical with that which the Ladies' Benevolent Society so successfully did at their "Dispensary and Rest" for invalid women.

The present City Hospital, as it is, does not give us scope in which to succeed in benefitting a vast number of worthy women who need treatment, therefore, we ask for the co-operation of the ladies and citizens generally. When the Ladies' Benevolent Society abandoned the "Dispensary and Rest" there was a fund of nearly $1,000 pledged by private individuals to erect a "Woman's Hospital" on their property grounds, and when the work was laid aside the fund was returned.

It was decided to ask the Board of Regents of the City Hospital if they would accept our work in building a ward should we organize as a society, stating that there was a fund of nearly $1,000 given the Ladies' Benevolent Society, which, if the parties would transfer it to the City Hospital woman's ward project, would be placed as a nucleus or trust fund in the Savings Bank at 4 per cent. Efforts would then be made to increase the fund.

We will not organize as "King's Daughters," therefore we trust any of our Jewish friends who wish to unite with us will do so. We are simply a band of women, banded together to help other afflicted worthy women, for the ultimate good of the community, realizing that we must possess sound bodies if we hope for clear minds and correct morals.

After the reading of this paper and after Mrs. Sharrer was elected chairman there was a general discussion, in which some of the ladies, together with Dr. Bellamy, Dr. Thomas and Dr. Shepard, took part. The physicians expressed themselves as being highly gratified at the praiseworthy purpose of the meeting.

There was a slight difference of opinion as to whether the ward in contemplation should be a maternity ward or for the treatment of diseases peculiar to women. The latter sentiment prevailed.

A communication was read from the "Hospital Circle of King's Daughters" expressing regret at the inability of the Circle to co-operate in the new movement. This step was taken not because the "Hospital Circle" was not intensely interested in the good work, but because it already has work along the same line, and that work, being memorial in its nature, cannot be abandoned.

It was decided that the name of the association should be the "Woman's Hospital Guild."

The meeting adjourned at 6 o'clock to meet Monday afternoon at 4.30.

WARRANTS SERVED.

Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and Speaker Hileman Arrested—Hileman Discharged—Reynold's Case Under Consideration.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—Warrants for the arrest of Lieutenant Governor Reynolds and Speaker Hileman on the charge of trespass were served after the Legislature adjourned. The case was heard before Justices Marcom and Nichols at the Mayor's office this evening. The distinguished prisoners were surrounded by Treasurer Worth, Secretary of State Thompson, Chairman Holton and other well known citizens. Geo. H. Smathers and T. R. Purnell appeared for Hileman and Renolds, and W. C. Douglass for Swinson. The latter was put on the stand. He said no demand had been made on him for the keys or possession of the office. Keeper of the Capitol Roberts testified that he had charge of one office in the Capitol. There being no evidence to show that Speaker Hileman ordered or had anything to do with breaking in the enrolling clerk's office, he was dismissed. The justices have under consideration the case against Lieutenant Governor Reynolds. When Speaker Hileman entered the House at 10 o'clock to-night, he was accorded an ovation. The applause lasted more than a minute. Lieutenant Governor Reynolds was treated the same way.

MONITOR PURITAN.

High Winds Cause Her to Anchor Off the Bar.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

SOUTHPORT, N. C., March 4.—The United States monitor *Puritan* anchored off the bar at 3 30 this afternoon on account of high northeasterly winds. She left Charleston at 6 p. m. yesterday and is bound to New York. All on board are safe and well. If the wind continues she will come in to-morrow.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE ADJOURNS ONE MINUTE IN HONOR OF M'KINLEY.

Bill Withdrawing Moore's History of North Carolina from Public Schools Passed the House—House Committee on Railroad Lease Examine Witnesses.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Reynolds presiding. Prayer by Elder P. D. Gold, of the Primitive Baptist church.

Mr. Ashburn introduced a resolution that when the Senate adjourn it do so in honor of Hon. William McKinley, who to-day will be inaugurated President of the United States and from whose administration we expect prosperity, peace and happiness. Mr. Ray opposed the consideration of such a resolution, as it was in the first place out of order and, again, it may be an administration that would be against the interest of of every man, woman and child in North Carolina. The resolution was placed on the calendar.

This morning the Corporation Committee had a meeting at which the bill to amend the charter of the town of Wilson was taken up. Mr. Sharp, of Wilson, a Republican member of the committee, objected to the consideration of the bill at this time, as there were too many Democratic members present. Mr. Justice (Democrat) moved to adjourn, which prevailed, and the bill was not reported.

The following bills were disposed of: To improve the public roads of Anson county, passed; to amend the charter of town of Lilesville, Anson county, passed; to drain Carter's creek in Davie county, passed; to establish graded schools in districts to be known as Chapel Hill district, passed; to amend chapter 355, Laws of 1887, relating to working convicts on public roads, passed; to authorize school commissioners of Raleigh township to issue school bonds, passed; to establish graded school of Hayesville, in Clay county, passed; to allow Iredell county to levy special tax, passed; for relief of T. M. Page, Clerk of Superior Court, Henderson county, passed; for relief of consumptives at Southern Pines, passed; to repeal section 2, chapter 561, laws 1891, passed; to prohibit sale of obscene and immoral books, passed; to regulate the liabilities of stockholders in banks chartered by the State, passed second reading; to require all bankers and stockholders of same and officers and stockholders, directors and officers of railroads and other corporations to take an oath, passed; to prohibit taking clams in waters of Columbus county, passed; to pay Mrs. Sarah A. Knox her pension for 1896, passed; joint resolution to proceed to elect trustees of the University of North Carolina on Thursday, March 4th, at 12 m., passed.

At 11 o'clock Mr. McCaskey made a motion that the Senate resolve itself in Committee of the Whole to consider the act to raise revenue.

The House met at 9 a. m. Bills were passed, to extend time for the organization of the Bank of Lumberton; to incorporate the Snow Hill Railroad; to allow Halifax to levy special tax; to protect wild turkeys in Moore county; to work Halifax roads by taxation.

Lusk rose to a question of order, and said the House was the most disorderly body he had ever seen. He said it was a disgrace to the constituents of the members of the State. The Speaker said the behavior was certainly a disgrace; that his appeals for order were not heeded. Lusk said the doorkeeper's business was to recognize the members; that the latter refuses to heed him.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The Senate, on motion of Rollins, adjourned for one minute in honor of William McKinley's assuming charge of the Government. Republicans and bolters voted for and Democrats and Populists against. The first fifteen sections of the Revenue act was adopted. The section taxing billiard tables for private use was so amended that only public tables are taxed. The amendment to section 23, that druggists in cities of fifteen hundred inhabitants pay a $50 tax and in smaller towns a tax of $25 for selling spirituous liquors, was adopted.

Senator Grant introduced a substitute to the amendment to the election law and asked that a special committee be appointed to consider the substitute. The Lieutenant Governor appointed Grant, Maultsby, McCaskey, Butler and Justice as the committee.

The House refused to increase the salary of the Attorney General's clerk to $900. A bill was introduced to amend chapter 152, acts 1893, by striking out the words, "nor shall the provisions of this act apply to railways chartered prior to January 1st, 1868." The bill transferring Orange county to the Fourth Congressional district and Vance and Surry counties to the Fifth district passed. Young and several other Republicans opposed it.

The House voted down overwhelmingly the motion to adjourn for one minute in honor of William McKinley.

The bill making it unlawful to hunt on land without permission of the owner was tabled.

Bills passed to extend the corporate limits of Mount Olive; to change the voting precinct of Falling Creek, Lenoir county; to incorporate the National Detective Association. The bill to take Moore's North Carolina History out of the public school list caused considerable discussion. Pinnix said the history was extremely partisan and full of errors. Hartness said it was the only history the State had. The bill passed—yeas 54, nays 40.

The nominees for trustees of the University was confirmed by the Senate and House.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of John R. Smith as superintendent of the Penitentiary. The bill appropriating $100,000 to stimulate education in public schools passed. The Printing Committee refused to consider bids for public printing and reported favorably on the bill to make Guy V. Barnes public printer, with the provision to have the printing done by union printers stricken out. The House committee on the lease examined Gov. Carr, Col. A. B. Andrews, E. C. Smith, Henry Miller and Maj. Grant. Maj. Grant said he was not influenced in favoring the lease by any threat that he would not be confirmed as Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate if he voted against the Southern Railway. Henry Miller said that he had not tried to unduly influence colored legislators, and that he had not sent for any members to come to his office at night. Sutton, of New Hanover, says to-night that the opponents of the lease have five more supporters than at any previous time. He says Grant's substitute will be defeated, and that the opponents of the lease desire the defeat of the substitute so as to bring the matter squarely before the people.

Bills passed the House to incorporate the Artesian Well and Sewerage Company; to allow Sampson county to work roads by taxation; to divide equally appropriations to colored State normal schools; to appropriate $4,000 to colored normal schools and $4,000 to colored orphan asylum; to incorporate the Hanover Improvement Company.

The House commenced on the bill introduced by Parker, of Wayne, to tax dogs $1.00; the measure was sent to the table and a "clincher" put on it. Bills passed to prevent the adulteration of turpentine; to complete Baker's Bridge road in Jones and Onslow; to amend the charter of the town of Jacksonville; to incorporate Cape Fear Tent No. 3, Grand United Order of Rechabites.

RALEIGH NEWS LETTER.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARY APPOINTED.

Warrants Sworn Out For Arrest of Lieut. Gov. Reynolds and Speaker Hileman—Gov. Vance's Portrait—Dr. Norment to Be President of A. & N. C. R. R.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 4.

Governor Russell will issue a commission to John R. Smith, of Goldsboro, to-day for Superintendent of the Penitentiary. John R. is about the only one of the Governor's original friends who stands in with him. He and Maj. Grant are said to be very far apart, hardly on speaking terms.

A large party of citizens from Goldsboro arrived this morning to fight the bill introduced by Grant to give Goldsboro a police commission.

The painting of Vance, by Guerry, of Atlanta, is the object of much admiration. It is at present in the rotunda of the Capitol. Mrs. Guerry will dispose of it for $1,000.

Gov. Russell will make Dr. Norment President of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad unless his plans miscarry. This news I get straight.

"Arborvitæ" Swinson, of lamented enrolling clerk fame, sprung another sensation this morning. He went before Justice of the Peace Marcom and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Lieut. Governor Reynolds and Speaker Hileman for forcible trespass. This is Swinson's revenge for breaking into the office of the enrolling clerk and taking possession in his absence. The warrants are in the hands of Constable Upchurch, and he says he will serve them.

Mrs. P. D. B. Barrington is preparing her speech, which she will deliver before the Legislature to-night. It will be a "corker."

Election and Installation of Officers of U. R. of K. of P.

At the regular annual meeting of the Uniform Rank of the Order of Knights of Pythias, held last night, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected and installed:

W. F. Robertson, Captain; John R. Turrentine, First Lieutenant; H. D. Burkheimer, Second Lieutenant; L. P. McKenzie, First Sergeant; J. F. Woolvin, Second Sergeant; W. H. Howell, Treasurer; I. L. Greenewald, Recorder.

Regular inspection was held by Col. W. J. Woodward.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

THE MORNING STAR.

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not? Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Assignee's Sale.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL FRIDAY, MARCH 5TH, NOON, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE Entire Stock of Merchandise and store appointments of B. F. KING, at the store corner of Third and Castle streets. Stock and inventory may be examined at the store.
P. B. MANNING, Assignee.
mar 2 4t

Cash Paid —FOR— Beeswax.

If you have some to sell ship it to us and we will allow you 26 CENTS PER POUND for it in Boston and no charge for commission or for carting. References all through the South if required.
W. H. BOWDLEAR & CO., Boston, Mass.
dec 23 3m Office and Warehouse 149 Pearl street.

COAL! COAL!!

No other coal in the world is equal to Southern Jellico and the Virginia Coals, which we are selling at the very low price of $4.50 per ton, $2.25 half ton and $1.25 for a quarter of a ton, delivered anywhere in the city for the cash.
W. E. WORTH & CO.
Telephone 94. jan 29 tf

Potatoes, Potatoes,

IRISH EATING POTATOES, SWEET POTATOES and Early Rose Seed Potatoes.
A few barrels choice Houlton Rose left. Order early before they are gone.
Baldwin and Russett Apples.
HALL & PEARSALL, Nutt and Mulberry streets.
mar 2 D&W tf

DIRECTORS:
NEIL MCEACHERN, JNO. H. HARDIN, THOS. O. BUNTING, GEO. D. PARSLEY, WM. GOODMAN, JAMES I. METTS, O. M. FILLYAW, C. C. BROWN, CARL POLVOGT.

Wilmington Homestead and Loan Association.

TENTH SERIES—Books of Subscription now opened at office of C. C. Brown, Secretary and Treasurer. The President, J. C. Stevenson; Vice President, H. C. McQueen, and any of the Directors will be glad to give any information and take memorandum of subscriptions.
This stock is particularly recommended to INVESTORS as absolutely safe, with the probability of paying eight per cent. or more net.
This institution through an experience of over ten years has the remarkable record of never having lost a dollar on any investment made.
While its management is conservative at all times, and in the interest of HOME BUILDERS, yet it offers unusual inducements to INVESTORS. Investments may be withdrawn at any time.
J. C. STEVENSON, President.
H. C. MCQUEEN, Vice President.
C. C. BROWN, Secretary and Treasurer.
feb 27 1w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, No. 15 Princess street. We are fully prepared to make Rubber Stamps at short notice. We have the latest improved machinery and can do as fine work as any one, and will guarantee prices and prompt delivery. Give us a trial order.
WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS, No. 15 Princess street.
mar 5 1t

Sewing Machines Repaired.
18 Years Experience.
Ladies, I am now in the city. If your Machine is giving you trouble drop me a postal, I will call at your house and see you about it.
J. S. FARRAR, 908 Princess street.
mar 2 4t

Executrix Notice.

HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXECUTRIX of the last Will and Testament of John Maunder, deceased, I hereby notify all persons indebted to my said testator to make immediate payment to me, and those to whom my said testator is indebted will present their claims to me before the 23th day of February, 1898, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of February, 1897.
MARTHA F. MAUNDER, Executrix.
A. J. MARSHALL, Attorney.
feb 21 6w

Buggies and Harness.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC: Having disposed of all of my Horses and Mules, I will now give my entire attention to the BUGGY AND HARNESS business, and will make it to the advantage of every one who contemplates making a purchase in my line if they will give me a trial. I have catalogues from the leading manufacturers of HIGH GRADE VEHICLES AND HARNESS, and if I have not got on hand exactly what you want you can make your selection from catalogue and I will take your order and save you money and trouble.
J. A. MONTGOMERY,
No. 116 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.
mar 4 1m

March, April and May.

"If you aint got 'em you might have 'em,' and one ounce of prevention is worth tons of cure.
CORNEAUS'
Bed Bug Interceptic
does the work quickly, quietly and pleasantly.
JAMES D. NUTT, Pharmacist,
mar 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Statement

SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE United States Branch of the Northern Assurance Company.

December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of Real Estate and ground rents owned by the Company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon)	$ 115,000 00
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the Company	1,584,480 00
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities	3,850 00
Cash in Company's principal office and belonging to the Company, deposited in Bank	88,088 13
Premiums or assessments unpaid	214,468 08
All other assets, detailed in statement	3,335 97
Total Assets	$ 2,009,172 18
Less suspence account	3,5 25
	$2,008,856 93

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted	$ 63,715 78
Reserve, as required by law	1,015,226 92
All other claims	84,700 51
Total Liabilities	$1,163,643 21
Total income	$1,195 650 39
Total expenditures	1,044,377 96

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written	$1,187,381 00
Premiums received	*12,510 37
Losses paid on risks taken	1,676 86
Losses incurred	1,345 90

*Re-insured $431 64.

Manager, G. W. Bobb, Jr.
General Agent, M. S. Willard, Wilmington.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE, INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

{SEAL.} In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina, I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the United States Branch of the Northern Assurance Company, on December 31st, 1896, now on file in this Department.
CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.
mar 5 1t

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1897

WHY CONFIDENCE HESITATES.

The supporters of Mr. McKinley and the opponents of Wm. J. Bryan who supported decoy Palmer in the last campaign assured the country that the defeat of free silver would be followed by a return of confidence and a revival in business. Their predictions didn't pan out and they have struck on several ways to account for it. The protectionists tell us that what is necessary to bring it and make us solid is a tariff that will provide revenue enough to meet the demands upon the Government and enable it to cash its obligations without borrowing. The tariff they have in view will be a protection dog with a revenue tail.

The gold advocates who are opposed to the protective tariff, deny that this is what's the matter, and declare that the whole trouble is in those outstanding legal tender obligations, which if redeemed must under the law be re issued again and again. This it is, they say, what makes confidence hesitate to return, although they assured us during the campaign that it would come right along as soon as the people by their ballots had declared for "sound money." They talked a great deal about sound money, but sang very low about retiring the Government demand notes. They didn't think it prudent to do so for fear the people would sit down on them and their candidates.

Comptroller Eckels has delivered several speeches lately, one of which was at Chicago, in which he discussed our monetary troubles and went on to account for them. He asserted that the first heavy blow was struck when the Sherman bill became a law, for that added $150,000,000 of demand notes to the $346,000,000 outstanding and created a doubt as to the ability of the Government to carry this amount of paper and maintain the "sound money" standard.

What nonsense. Doubting the ability of the Government to carry and redeem $500,000,000 of paper, when it successfully conducted the greatest war of modern times with practically no money at all, and has since paid off about one half of the $2,000,000,000 war debt. But they assured us that when the Sherman act was repealed confidence would return, that that was the only impediment in the way; repeal that, stop the "inflation" and all would be well, confidence would take a high perch, encouraged business would resume its course, and prosperity would be the order of the day. It was done. But where was confidence? It dodged into a cyclone pit, and it hadn't hardly got in before that big collapse came that knocked the bottom out of so many banks and tied up the wheels of industry. That wasn't exactly what they predicted and promised us, but that is what we got. As prophets they discredited themselves.

But what caused the lack of confidence? How was it brought about? What was at the bottom of it? Isn't it a part of the history of the times that to force the repeal of the Sherman act the big bankers of the East pooled their issues, formed a combine, drew in their money, contracted the volume of the currency, made money tight and hard to get, cramped industry and threw people out of employment, alleging that it was the Sherman act which was shaking confidence and that to save the country from a financial and industrial disaster it must be repealed? The plan worked, it worked more effectively than they calculated for it not only scared some of the statesmen, but it got up a scare in the country and before they could check it they had a genuine panic and a wide-spread business collapse. The people lost confidence, not in the Government and its ability to redeem its obligations, but in the banks and in their ability to redeem their obligations, and the result was runs on the banks and broken banks by the hundred, all the result of the strategy played by the big banks to force the repeal of the Sherman act.

In the start they might have checked the industrial collapse, but they refused in many instances to advance funds to perfectly solvent manufacturing institutions, even when the best of security was offered and they had immense sums of money locked up in their vaults.

That's what started the lack of of confidence, what shook it and finally precipitated a panic which they did not originally contemplate or aim to bring on, but which got beyond their control because they went too far to carry their point and force the repeal of the Sherman law. The crash didn't come until after their point was carried, but they had done the mischief and the country paid the penalty. Confidence has never been fully restored since.

And so now these very same people, after telling us that the defeat of Bryan and free silver would restore confidence, tell us that we must either (as one side puts it) give them a high protective tariff, or (as the other side puts it) retire the Government demand notes, which are doing all the mischief and making "confidence hesitate." Haven't we had these Government demand notes, or the larger part of them since 1862? Have they ever shaken confidence before? Didn't the country get along very well with them until the Foster fiat was issued making them payable in gold instead of coin? The prophets now are not to be relied upon any more than the prophets of 1893, who were actuated by the same selfish motives in their predictions that these confidence prophesiers now are. They are all frauds of a feather.

MINOR MENTION.

There is an old saying about "making hay while the sun shines," but a syndicate has been formed in Boston to anticipate the sun-shine and get ready for a big scoop when it does come. This syndicate is to buy up an immense stock of foreign wool and get it shipped into this country by the time the new tariff passes and comes into operation, which will take wool from the free list and make it subject to duty, which they count on being not less than ten cents a pound. The syndicate expects to buy 500,000,000 pounds, which at ten cents a pound profit would put $50,000,000 in their coffers. They have their agents now at work, buying up the Australian clip, and already large shipments have arrived These hustlers know what they are doing and have good reason to believe that they will not be disappointed as far as taxing wool goes, and hence there is little or no risk in the scheme they are working. Buying at the figure they do, there is not much danger of loss, even if the duty of 10 or 11 cents on which they are calculating should not be put on, but as that is part of the new tariff programme, they are pretty sure of a big thing if the new tariff does go through. This is a capital illustration of how a tariff on wool helps the American wool-grower.

* * *

The increasing gaiety of the Legislature made it necessary at last to call in the police. If the Fool-Killer had been called in early in the session and attended to business, that body would have made a much less disreputable record, and North Carolina would have less to be ashamed of. From the beginning two motives inspired the controlling majority, one of which was to so fix things as to secure and perpetuate their power, the other to get possession of all the offices or jobs in sight or likely to come into existence. These were the impelling motives, and it was the latter which made the trouble and turned the Legislature into something more resembling a kennel of hungry dogs than a body of presumably respectable men delegated to make laws for a respectable State. In their sixty days they have done a few commendable acts, much that is trifling, much that is discreditable and disgraceful, and on the whole achieved the reputation of being the most conspicuously persistent body of spoils pursuers that ever met at our State Capital. It has made history, and what history—Marion Butler, Harry Skinner, Governor Russell and Lee Person (colored), with their hungry following behind them, performing their antics, while the decency of the State looked on in disgust.

* * *

The Atlanta *Journal* calls attention to the fact that while *Alabama* is shipping iron to the North and West and to foreign countries, Mississippi is shipping fat cattle to Chicago, which is a somewhat new departure. These cattle were fattened, it seems, on a farm near Meridian, where there are now more than 2,000 head feeding for slaughter. It is not stated but the probabilities are that they are being largely fed on food prepared from cotton seed. For some time the business of fattening cattle at cotton seed oil mills has been going on in Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and perhaps other States, and all these cattle are marketed in the North or West. Western North Carolina ships a good many beeves to Baltimore and other cities and might ship a good many more. There is no better grass-growing country in the world than the Middle Southern States, and no part of the United States where cattle, and as fine cattle, can be more cheaply raised.

The long felt want has at last been filled. About the only thing in the way of natural attractions that this country was short on, was a real live volcano. We had some dead ones, which didn't fill the bill, but now a real live one is reported in the Great Salt Lake in Utah. It is sending up lots of smoke and boiling the water around it right lively. If it don't fizzle out what a card that will be for the railroads in drawing tourists. They should by all means encourage this infant volcano.

The Baldwin Locomotive works, in Philadelphia, recently turned out some locomotives to fill a Russian order, doing the work complete in four weeks, while their European competitors wanted about four months. American locomotive builders are not only faster than the European, but their locomotives are.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The apologists of John Sherman attribute his glaring inconsistencies to a defective memory. A memory that cannot last over twenty-four hours can accomplish considerable mischief in the Department of State.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

— England spent $80,000,000 in punishing the King of Abyssinia for imprisoning eight Englishmen who visited Abyssinia in spite of the express orders of the English Government. Spain paid us $1,500,000 in settlement of the Mora claim, and apparently in payment for a license from our State Department to do with American citizens exactly as she pleases.—*New York World, Dem.*

— It is mentioned as "a curious development of the Wilson law" that it collects duties on a much larger proportion of imports than did the McKinley tariff law. The simple explanation is that the Wilson tariff has restored $30,000,000 of the fiscal revenues of which the Treasury was despoiled by the repeal of the duties on raw sugar. This solves the whole mystery which seems so "curious" to the Protectionists.—*Phil. Record, Dem.*

— The report was published some time ago that Hamlin Garland, the novelist, proposed to come South and engage in cotton farming. One result has been that he has received dozens of letters offering him farms upon which to try his hand. One writer assures the novelist that he would be able to make a living on a cotton farm since he could sell stories enough to make up the losses on his cotton crop. Eight dollars to the bale, the writer says, would be about the average loss, and unless the novelist went into planting upon too great a scale it would not be found necessary to write more than three or four popular and successful novels each season to keep out of debt.—*Savannah News, Dem.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Laurinburg *Exchange*: Miss Jane E. McLaughlin died last Monday of pneumonia. She was one of the most estimable ladies of the Spring Hill neighborhood and greatly indeed will she be missed. She was 73 years old.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. J. E. Walker, of Asheboro, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Walker and Mr. J. H. Mills, of High Point, have recently developed a gold mine near Asheboro, which will make for them, they think, a fortune. At the depth of twenty five feet a vein was found nine and one half feet wide, yielding from $20 to $40 per ton.

— Marion *Messenger*: On Sunday afternoon, in the drug store, Frank Weaver, 18 years of age, son of J. D. Weaver, struck with his hand and accidentally killed Will Dysart, a youth about 17 years of age, the son of our townsman, J. S. Dysart. The young men were in play over a stick of candy that had been dropped on the floor, when Weaver, with a swinging, back, one-handed stroke hit Dysart on the gastric nerve over the heart, paralyzing that vital organ.

— Concord *Standard*: After three years of hard study and manipulation, Mr. Ed. H. Hall, of this city, has invented something that will some day make him fame and fortune. It is an electrical danger signal for railroads, to prevent disastrous collisions. The models show that the invention required considerable skill and study. Mr. Hall has a railway and two little engines at the electric light station, where he has been trying the virtue of his invention. All who have seen it pronounce it a most valuable signal for railways. It can be connected as a semaphore service, flash light signal, and in many other ways. He will patent it.

TWINKLINGS.

—"Fly with me," he cried passionately. She looked over the aeroplane critically, remarking on the violation of several principles of mechanics, and finally said: 'What is the matter with a Pullman car?"—*Minneapolis Journal.*

—Tommy—Paw, what is adding insult to injury?

Mr. Figg—Well, I once had a dentist at work on my teeth for half a day, and when he got through he said he hoped I had had a pleasant time.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Willie—It's always in damp places where mushrooms grow, isn't it, papa?

Papa—Yes, my boy.

"Is that the reason they look like umbrellas, papa?"—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—Servant—"Shall I put the master's pipes away in the closet, mum, now that he's swore off smokin'?" Mistress—"No, Jane, just put them in the corner of his desk, where he'll be able to find them the day after tc-morrow."—*Philadelphia American.*

—Jones—Sillibub has a medicine which he declares is a sure cure for heart disease.

Smith—Did it cure him?

Jones—Yes: it gave him such a frightful attack of indigestion that he forgot all about his heart.—*Harpers Bazaar.*

— At a superb fancy dress ball given some years ago by a lady of title in London, two of her fair guests on being asked by the usher at the ballroom door what characters they represented, said: "Oh, no special characters." The usher instantly announced in ringing tones: "Lady So-and-So and Mrs. Blank—neither of them has any characters."

— Mr. Hardacre—Neow, look here, Mister man, I don't believe you are sellin' me this suit at less than cost. You don't do business fer fun.

Mr. Stickemheimer—Vat you say? Don't do peeziness for fun, ain't it? Vy, mein frendt, if I can sell dot suit to you fer ten dollars I vill haf so much fun dot I vill laugh fer joy fer a week.—*Puck.*

—A lady cyclist in knickerbockers was riding in the neighborhood of Wareham. She lost her way, and seeing a countryman in front, rode up to him, alighted, and said: "Can you tell if this is the right way to Wareham?"

The man looked her up and down with great attention, and then slowly replied: "Yes, miss—yes: you seem to have got 'em all right."—*Tit Bits.*

There are hopes the bloom of whose beauty would be spoiled by the trammels of description. Too lovely, too delicate, too sacred for words, they should be known only through the sympathy of hearts.—Dickens.

Most of the black hair used in wigs and "switches" is said to come from the Italian and Spanish convents; most of the blond hair from the heads of Swedish, Danish, Russian and German peasant girls.

HE SAVED HIS CLIENT

HOW HE DUPED A MAGISTRATE AND CHEATED JUSTICE.

A Man Who Committed a Murder and Was Indicted by the Grand Jury Escapes Because of Previous Conviction—This Happened Thirty Years Ago.

"When I was reading law," said the judge, "I was the student of an oldtime lawyer who was the willest old weasel that ever hung out a sign. He was strong with the jury, and he was a wonder for shifts and schemes that often keep cases from the 12 good men. I am reminded of a confidence game he successfully worked on the courts to the prejudice of the administration of justice in Ohio. One of his clients came into the office one day very pale and shaky. He looked about him furtively and in a scared way, as a lost dog takes a sight up an alley.

" 'I am in a bad fix,' said the man, 'and I want to put my affairs in shape in five minutes and jump the town.'

"Then he told his story. He had been in business about a year with a partner who was not the easiest man in the world, and they had frequent clashes. We had rewritten their partnership agreement two or three times and had patched up several fights, so my preceptor was not surprised to learn they had been engaged in another small war. This one was serious. Our client had taken a knife and mortally cut his business associate. The wounded man had been taken to the hospital by two of the clerks in the store, and they had returned with the opinions of the doctors, to the effect that death was a matter of hours. The man might die in 24 hours, and he could by nothing short of miraculous aid survive more than 48. The wound was in the abdominal region. At the worst the crime committed was murder in the second degree and a matter of commitment for life. Under the circumstances the offense might be regarded as manslaughter only, and our man in that case would get but a 20 years' sentence. Either event meant social death and commercial ruin, wherefore the unfortunate business man preferred to toss his business chances up in the air and fly. What he wished to do was to transfer his property to my preceptor and have the proceeds of the sale sent to him.

" 'Jamieson will live 24 hours, will he?' asked the lawyer. Jamieson was the name of the man in the hospital. Morgan was our client's name.

" 'Yes,' replied Morgan, 'the physicians said he might live two full days.'

" 'One day is long enough,' said the old man. 'One day will do for our purposes. You say no one knows of this affair but your two clerks?'

" 'They are the only ones. They heard our discussion and know what my provocation was. They saw me stab him.'

" 'Here, Bill,' said my instructor in the law; 'go down to Mr. Morgan's warehouse and bring those two clerks here. Tell 'em to lock up the place and come a-running.' Then he reached for 'Swan's Treatise,' a valuable book for lawyers in Ohio, and turned to the criminal forms.

"I was back with the clerks in 15 minutes, and the old man had an affidavit drawn. It charged James Morgan with assault and battery upon the person of Samuel Jamieson. I took the paper over to a neighboring justice of the peace. He was a man devoid of inquisitiveness, plain and matter of fact. He could be relied upon not to ask too many questions, so that his fees were beyond doubt. One of the clerks went with me and made oath to the charges. The justice at once issued a warrant, and at my request also gave me a subpoena for the other clerk as a witness. The constable took the warrant and accompanied the complaining witness and myself to our office, Morgan was arrested, the other clerk subpoenaed, and the entire party, with my crafty preceptor, went back to the office of the magistrate. Morgan pleaded guilty, and the clerks were examined as to the circumstances. They told of the dispute and said it had terminated by the prisoner striking Jamieson two blows.

"They told the truth, but not all of it. The justice, with some perfunctory advice to Morgan to bridle his temper in the future, fined him $10 and costs. The money was paid, and my preceptor then made the only departure from the customary procedure. Usually when a client is fined the lawyer does not exhibit any mad desire to see the fact spread on the record. This time the lawyer, instead of leaving, asked the magistrate to make his docket entry of trial and judgment at once. The old justice demurred at first, but overcame his indisposition to labor and spread his minutes on his office record. He signed them and entered satisfaction of fine and judgment. Three hours after Morgan had mortally wounded Jamieson he had been tried and convicted of assault and battery.

"The next day Jamieson died. He had no near relatives in the city, but the hospital authorities sent out to make inquiry of Morgan and the two clerks as to the manner in which the man had been hurt. And they also notified the police. Morgan was arrested and was at once indicted by the grand jury, which was then in session. The jails of Ohio were not bulging with criminals, and the court dockets were not months in arrears. Morgan was charged with murder. His case came up for trial in perhaps ten days. Then my preceptor astonished the court and the prosecuting attorney. He interposed a plea of auterfoits acquit (previous conviction) and proved it by the justice of the peace and his records. There is a provision of the constitution which prevents prosecuting a man more than once for the same offense, and Morgan was discharged. The poor old magistrate got a warm talk from the court, and my old preceptor was also reproached for sharp practice."

"But that is neither good law nor practice," objected a listener.

"It was good enough for Ohio at that time, and it certainly satisfied the prisoner," returned the narrator of the story.

"It might interest you to know," he concluded, "that Morgan came to Chicago after a short time. It was not cheerful for him in Ohio. All this took place 30 years ago, and Morgan is the head of a considerable business house here now."—Chicago Times-Herald.

Caustic Criticism.

Charles Frederick Robinson Hayward, a Denver editor, wrote learnedly of the drama and could keenly analyze every phase of the actor's art. But his shortest criticism will probably outlive any other written by him. It was as follows: "George C. Miln, the preacher-actor, played 'Hamlet' at the Academy of Music last night. He played it till 12 o'clock." The only other criticism that seemed to class with this emanated from Leadville, where a performance of "Richard III" by a barnstorming troop was chronicled under the glaring headline of "Many Lives Lost."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Deserving Death.

They stood looking at the man who had been pointed out to them as a popular writer.

"Did you ever see any of his work?" asked the one in blue finally.

"Oh, yes," answered the one in gray.

"Then you must know something about him," suggested the one in blue.

"I do," returned the one in gray. "He's one of that class of writers that makes women 'gurgle' when they talk."

"Let's kill him," said the one in blue.

But they were afraid of soiling their clothes, and besides, he wasn't worth the exertion.—Chicago Post.

Another Account of It.

"What's the use of going on with this farce?" exclaimed Gessler. "We're both myths. We don't exist."

"In that case," said William Tell, deeply chagrined, "I may as well go and drown myself in the maelstrom."

"Oh, yes, you will, I don't think!" sneered Gessler. "That's a myth too!"—Chicago Tribune.

To Soften the Blow.

Grace—I must refuse him, poor fellow, but I wish I could do something to lessen the pain of it.

Maud—Get some one to tell him that you haven't so much money as he thinks you have.—Brooklyn Life.

A Distinction.

Mr. Swift—You told me that this horse was without fault, but I notice that one of his eyes is blind.

Dealer—Sure that's not his fault, sor. It's his misfortune.—Vanity.

Liver Ills

Like biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, constipation, sour stomach, indigestion are promptly cured by Hood's Pills. They do their work

Hood's Pills

easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LITTLE NELL—"What's the matter?"
LITTLE DICK—"Pop caught me smoking, and he's going to lick me."
LITTLE NELL—"When?"
LITTLE DICK—"Quick as he gets through smoking 'Pick Leaf.'"

LYON & CO'S PICK LEAF EXTRA SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

Rev. R. C. Beaman, recently appointed by the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, Presiding Elder of the Wilmington District, has made his appointments for the first round, as follows:

Elizabeth circuit, at Elizabethtown, February 27, 28.

Kenansville circuit, at Kenansville, March 6, 7.

Onslow circuit, at Queen's Creek, March 13, 14.

Brunswick circuit, at Concord, March 20, 21.

Columbus circuit, Evergreen, March 27, 28.

Whiteville and Fair Bluff, Whiteville (night), March 28.

Waccamaw circuit, Shiloh, March 30.

Magnolia circuit, Magnolia, April 3, 4.

Bladen circuit, at Bethlehem, April 10, 11.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

Stands at the Head.

Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: "Dr. King's New Discovery is all that is claimed for it; it never fails, and is a sure cure for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I cannot say enough for its merits." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Free trial bottles at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	4⅞	@	5
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	4⅝
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each	1 30	@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	23	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	
Northern	18	@	26
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	36	@	40
Virginia Meal	40	@	40
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	95
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	11	@	13
Dairy, Cream	12	@	14
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	11½	@	16
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	10
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 50
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade		@	3 75
Choice		@	4 25
Straight	4 75	@	5 00
First Patent		@	5 10
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—lb bushel—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	40	@	42½
Car load, in bags—White	38	@	39
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	45	@	45
Cow Peas		@	85
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 00
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb		@	2
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5½	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
Barbados, in hhds		@	28
" " in bbls		@	30
Porto Rico, in hhds	27	@	29
" in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	1 75	@	1 85
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess	9 25	@	9 50
Rump		@	9 00
Prime		@	9 00
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	60
Lisbon		@	
American		@	60
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	40
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅝
Standard A		@	4½
White Ex. C		@	4⅜
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C. Yellow		@	3⅞
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	4	@	
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00

RIBBONS AND SHIRTS.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 1 and 1¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 5 cents a yard.

100 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2 and 2¼ inches wide, in all colors, choice for 10 cents a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon 2¾ inches wide, in all colors, for 15c a yard.

50 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon 2¼ and 3¼ inches wide, for 13 and 17 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Black Taffeta Ribbon, 3 inches wide, for 20 cents a yard.

25 Pieces all Silk Taffeta Ribbon, in colors, 3 and 4 inches wide, for 25 and 30 cents a yard.

20 Pieces Novelty Ribbon, new patterns, 3¼ inches wide, all colors, for 13 cents a yard.

15 Pieces all Silk Novelty Ribbon, in colors, 3¼ inches wide, 23 cents a yard.

15 Pieces Black Figured Gros Grain Ribbon, 2¾ inches wide, only 10 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, 4 inches wide, 25 cents a yard.

10 Pieces Black all Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, extra heavy quality, 3¾ inches wide, for 25 cents a yard.

25 Pieces Black Double-faced Satin Ribbon, 2, 2¾ and 3¼ inches wide, only 17c, 23c and 28 cents a yard.

50 Pieces Black Gros Grain Ribbon, all Silk, 2, 2¼, 2¾ and 3¼ inches wide, only 15c, 19c, 25 and 29 cents a yard.

These are new Ribbons just received. Also a new lot of Corsets and Cloth Caps, Gents' Laundered Negligee Shirts, worth 50 cents for 25 cents.

This is without doubt the greatest sale of Ribbons ever held in Wilmington.

TAYLOR'S BAZAAR,

mar 4 tf 118 Market St.

Wines and Liquors.

Just Received

A large stock of the following

Wines & Liquors:

Native N. C. Scuppernong Wine.
Cooking Sherry Wine.
Duff Gordon's Wine, imported.
G. H. Mumm's Champagne.
Werner's Champagne.
Cochrane & Cantrel's Ginger Ale.
Bass' Ale.
Guiness' Stout
Old Breezeland Rye.
Pure native North Carolina Mountain Corn Whiskey.
Apple and Peach Brandy.
At low prices. Give us a call.

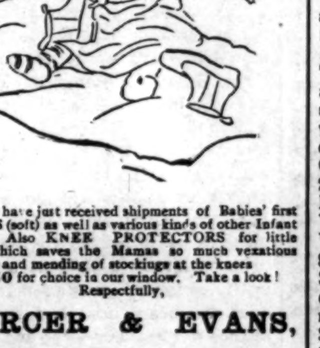
SOL. BEAR,

No. 18 Market Street,

dec 23 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Mercer & Evans

Keep Something Nice for the Little Folks.



They have just received shipments of Babies' first SHOES (soft) as well as various kinds of other Infant Shoes. Also KNEE PROTECTORS for little folks, which saves the Mamas so much vexatious darning and mending of stockings at the knees $1.50 for choice in our window. Take a look! Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS,

feb 24 tf 115 Princess Street.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

Jute Bagging,

Arrow Ties,

Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.

Full and complete stock of

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Don t fail to see us before buying.

WORTH & WORTH.

aug 29 tf

AT THE "UNLUCKY CORNER"

This Week

HOMINY,

Cocoanuts,

Rice.

S. W. SANDERS.

Prices at the Store.

Telephone 109. feb 28 tf

Coffee.

50 Bags Coffee.
100 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
25 Bags White Potatoes.
100 Bags Rice.
700 Barrels Flour.
40 Barrels Sugar.

W. B. COOPER,

feb 28 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, March 4.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 27½ cents per gallon for machine made casks, and 27 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 50 per bbl for Strained and $1 55 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at 95 cents per bbl of 280 lbs. In the afternoon market was firm at $1 00 per barrel.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Nominal. Hard 1.30, Soft 1.80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine dull, 27@26½c; rosin firm, $1 25, $1 30; tar firm, 90c; crude turpentine nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	90
Rosin	244
Tar	289
Crude Turpentine	00

Receipts same day last year—109 casks spirits turpentine, 329 bbls rosin, 131 bbls tar, 00 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	4⅝	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6	" "
Low Middling	6⅝	" "
Middling	7	" "
Good Middling	7 5-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7½c.

Receipts—287 bales; same day last year, 139.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 55@60c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 60c; Fancy, 65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 45@50c; Fancy, 50c.

CORN—Firm; 40 to 42½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—65@70 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8 to 9c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $5.00 to 8.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS,

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 4—Evening.—Money on call to-day was easy 1½@1¾ per cent; last loan at 1½ per cent. closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper was 3 per cent. Sterling exchange was firm; actual business in bankers bills at 485¼@485½ for sixty days, and 487@487¼ for demand. Commercial bills 484@485¼. Government bonds were firm; United States coupon fours 113; United States twos 95¼. State bonds neglected; North Carolina fours 102½; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to day was quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, March 4—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling 7 3 16c.

Cotton futures closed barely steady; March 6 87, April 6 91, May 6 96, June 7 01, July 7 04, August 7 06, September 6 73, October 6 62, November 6 64, December 6 69, January 6 74. Sales 151,000 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 12 bales; gross 1,914 bales; exports to Great Britain 185 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 400 bales; forwarded 201 bales; sales —— bales; sales to spinners 227 bales; stock (actual) 262,225 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 11,758 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,297 bales; to France —— bales; to the Continent 1,470 bales; stock 884,407 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 71,446 bales; exports to Great Britain 33,350 bales; to France 8,790 bales; to the Continent 32,677 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,961,336 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,571,345 bales; exports to France 564,733 bales; exports to the Continent 1,517,826 bales; to the Channel 5 481 bales.

Flour quiet, steady and unchanged; Southern flour was dull and unchanged; common to fair extra $3 20@3 50; good to choice $3 60@4 00. Wheat—spot market dull; winter weaker; spring firm; No. 2 red free on board 85½c; ungraded 70@86c; options were dull, opening at ⅛c advance, declined ¼c and closed firm at ⅛@¼c over yesterday; No. 2 red March 83⅝c; May 81¼c; June 80⅝c; July 79⅜c; September 76⅝c. Corn—spot dull and firm; No. 2 29c at elevator 30c afloat; steamer mixed 26⅝c; new No. 2 27c; yellow 27c; options dull and firm at unchanged prices; March 29c; July 31c. Oats—spot steady; options dull; May 21⅛c; spot prices—No. 2, 21¼@21⅜c; No. 2 white 23½c; No. 3 20½c; mixed Western 20@23c. Lard quiet and firmer; Western steam $4 35; city $4 05; May $4 45; refined dull; Continental $4 65, South American $4 90; compound $4 00 @4 25. Pork was quiet and strong; new mess $8 50@9 00. Butter active; State dairy 10@18c; do. creamery 13@18½c; Elgins 19c. Eggs steady; State and Pennsylvania 13@13½c; Western fresh 13c; Southern 12½@12¾c. Cotton seed oil quiet and unchanged. Rice firm and unchanged. Molasses steady and unchanged. Peanuts were quiet and unchanged; hand-picked 3½@3¾c. Coffee steady and 5 to 15 points down; March $8 95; April $9 00; June $9 05; January $9 05@9 10; spot Rio dull but steady; No. 7 $9 50@9 62½. Sugar—raw dull and nominal; fair refining 2¾c; refined dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Cash quotations: Flour—market was quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 73½@74½c; No. 2 red 83⅝@86c. Corn—No. 2, 23⅛@23c. Oats—No. 2 16½c. Mess pork $8 05 @8 10. Lard $4 05@4 15. Short rib sides, loose $4 15@4 25. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 50@4 75. Short clear sides, boxed, $4 37½@4 50. Whiskey $1 17.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—March 74½, 74⅝, 73⅞, 74½c; May 75@75¼, 75⅜, 74⅜@74⅞, 75⅛@75⅜c; July 72½@72¾, 72⅞, 72, 72⅝@72⅞c; September 70¼, 71, 70⅛@70½, 71. Corn—March 23, 23, 23⅛, 23c; May 24, 24½, 23⅞@24, 24@24½c; July 25½@25⅛, 25¼, 25@25¼, 25⅛c; September 26⅛@26¼, 26½, 26⅛@26⅜, 26⅛c. Oats—No. 2 March 15⅛, 15⅛, 15⅛, 15⅛; May 17@17⅛, 17⅛, 16⅞, 17⅛c; July 17⅞, 18½, 17⅞, 18½c. Mess pork—May $8 15, 8 22½, 8 15, 8 22½; July $8 30, 8 35, 8 30, 8 32½. Lard—May $4 12½, 4 17½, 4 12½, 4 15; July $4 22½, 4 27½, 4 22½, 4 25. Short ribs—May $4 22½, 4 30, 4 22½, 4 30; July $4 32½, 4 40, 4 32½, 4 40.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; spot 89½c; May 89@89½c; Southern by sample 91@92c; do on grade 85@90c. Corn steady; spot 25½@25⅝c; March 25½@25⅝c; April 26¼@26⅜c; May 27½@27⅝c; Steamer mixed 24½@24⅝c; Southern white 26@27c; do yellow 26@26½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white 23½@24c; No. 2 mixed 22@23c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

March 4—Galveston, quiet at 7 3-16, net receipts 8,014 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 7 1-16, net receipts 733 bales; Baltimore, not reported, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 7 5-16, net receipts 299 bales. Wilmington, firm at 7, receipts 287 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 7 7-16c, net receipts 25 bales; Savannah, quiet at 6 13-16, net receipts 2 605 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 7⅛c, net receipts 1,991 bales; Mobile, quiet at 7, net receipts 317 bales; Memphis steady at 7, net receipts 477 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 968 bales; Charleston, quiet at 6⅞, net receipts 414 bales

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, demand good and prices easier, American middling 4d. Sales 12 000 bales, of which 11,400 were American; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 13,000 bales, of which 13 100 were American. Futures opened quiet and demand moderate. March 3 58-64d; March and April 3 57 64@3 58 64d; April and May 3 58 64d; May and June 3 58 64d; June and July 3 58 64d; July and August 3 58 64@3 59 64d; August and September 3 56 64d; September and October 3 50-64d; October and November 3 46-64d; November and December 3 44 64d; December and January 3 44-64d. Futures quiet at the decline.

12.45 P. M.—American spot grades 1 32d lower. American middling fair 4 13 32d; good middling 4 3 32d; middling 3 31 32d; low middling 3 25 32d; good ordinary 3 21-32d; ordinary 3 15-32d.

4 P. M.—March 3 56 64d value; March and April 3 56 64d value; April and May 3 56 64d buyer; May and June 3 56-64@3 57 64d buyer; June and July 3 57 64d seller; July and August 3 57 64d seller; August and September 3 54-64d buyer; September and October 3 48 64@3 49-64d seller; October and November 3 43 64@3 44 64d seller; November and December 3 42 64d buyer; December and January 3 42 64d buyer. Futures closed easy.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Am schr Ida E Latham, 440 tons, Albertsen, New York, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden.

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

CLEARED.

Steamer E A Hawes, Ward, Clear Run, Jas Madden

Steamer Driver, Robinson, Fayetteville, R R Love.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., March 5, 1897.

SCHOONERS.

Ida E Latham, 440 tons, Albertsen, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Stella Maris (Swed), 569 tons, Kromberg, Paterson Downing & Co.

Annie E Rudolph, 186 tons, Gardner, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Winnegance, 251 tons, Kimball, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Lois V Chaples, 219 tons, Medoro, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

City of Jacksonville, 337 tons, Steelman, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

C C Lister, 267 tons, Robinson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Taiofa, 1 135 tons, Fletcher, Geo Harris, Son & Co.

R S Graham, 320 tons, Outten, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Acara, 135 tons, Nash, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Victory, 131 tons, Munroe, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

Jacob M Haskell, 460 tons, Hart, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Julia S Bailey, 306 tons, Sprague, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Florence A, 148 tons, Strout, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Wm F Green, 254 tons, Clark, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Marion Hill, 193 tons, Armstrong, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 316 tons, Evan, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Ida C Schoolcraft, 306 tons, Booye, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

Sierra, 124 tons, Morris, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Passepartout (Nor), 556 tons, Wingfield, Pernambuco, E Peschau & Co.

Albatross (Nor), 323 ton, Lootz, Para, Alexander Sprunt & Son.

Hans (Swed), 679 tons, Leander, Heide & Co.

BRIGS.

M C Haskell, 334 tons, Windfield, Geo Harriss Son & Co.

MAXTON BUILDING —AND— LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N. C.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Croom, Maxton.
Ed. McRae, Maxton.
J. H. Kinsey, Maxton.
G. B. Sellers, Maxton.
G. B. Patterson, Maxton.
Wm. H. Bernard, Wilmington
E. F. McRae, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits on Six Series of Stock in this Association have been over

Fourteen Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B. HARKER, Secretary.

je 1m

THE SUN

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES A. DANA. Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever.

Daily, by Mail, - - - - - $6 a Year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, 8 a Year

The Sunday Sun

is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c. a copy. By mail, $2 a year Address THE SUN, New York.

d'c 15 tf

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea —the Mother's Friend.

Castoria destroys worms, allays feverishness, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, relieves teething troubles, and cures constipation. Castoria contains no paregoric, morphine, or opium in any form.

"For several years I have recommended Castoria, and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Avenue, New York City.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."
H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford Str., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of Castoria is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

PUBLIC LEDGER

AND DAILY TRANSCRIPT.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR FROM 1864 TO 1894.

GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

The PUBLIC LEDGER is first of all a newspaper giving all the news of the day, classified and in complete form. In the LEDGER *every statement is verified,* its news is therefore *thoroughly reliable.*

Outside of its news department (which includes special correspondence from all the important cities and towns in *Pennsylvania, New Jersey* and *Delaware*), the LEDGER is an illustrated family newspaper of exceptional interest and value, giving special attention to domestic affairs, religious news and comment, social events, games, sports, the fashions of the day, literary, art, farm and garden, scientific and labor notes, building society news, etc.

To its *special New York* and *Washington Correspondence,* long since rendered famous, it now adds *letters from the chief Capitals of Europe.*

Its financial news and market reports are complete and reliable.

The Saturday issue is a great compendium of every phase of social life, containing reading matter to suit every taste compiled specially for the *Saturday Edition* of the *LEDGER.* Its treatise of the International Sunday School lesson is alone worth the price of subscription.

Its classified advertisements are as interesting as news and as widely read. The public has for years made the PUBLIC LEDGER its chief vehicle for the announcements of births, marriages and deaths.

Write for rates for classified advertisements. Subscription prices as follows:

The DAILY LEDGER (Sunday excepted), by mail, to any address in the United States or Canada, 50 cents per month; $6 00 per year.

Saturday's LEDGER (weekly), a great home journal, which should be in every country home, $1.00 per year.

Make all remittances payable to
GEO. W. CHILDS DREXEL,
Editor and Publisher.

jan 29 tf

UP TO DATE

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jan 21 1y

A LOVE STORY.

Oh, lay that dreary book away
And list to me—oh, list to me!
While wanes the purple of the day
A story I will tell to thee.
Lay not the book away in ruth,
With longing look or sorrowing sighs.
You know you'd rather read the truth
Within the iris of my eyes.

The swift air murmured silver clear
A moment since, "She comes to thee."
Your pulses told you I was near;
So don't pretend you do not see.
My brief, brief story, never rare,
Is only sweet as it is true.
Oh, don't pretend you do not care,
While all the while you know you do!

For from the winy warmth of spring
A fancy flashed in ruby gleams—
"You'd teach my heart a deeper thing
Than it had ever dreamed in dreams."
Well, I have learned your lesson now—
Have learned it all—oh, look and see—
The sweet, brief lesson in your vow
You said your heart should teach to me.

Men, eager in their quest for power—
For fame—to live forevermore,
Will always use a vagrant hour
To teach a woman love's sweet lore.
The praise of nations, sounding far,
Acclaim that pierces aisle or dome,
Is never dear as voices are
Which tell them they are loved at home.

'Tis hardly worth your while today
To look so very, very wise.
You'll lay that dull old book away
To read the story in my eyes,
To list the story on my tongue—
The one you wish to hear from me,
The story sweet, if said or sung—
I love but thee! I love but thee!
—Mary C. Ames in New York Ledger.

A GOTHAM "SCHNORRER."

He Doesn't Work, but Lives Better Than Those Who Support Him.

In an east side drug store on several occasions I have noticed a well dressed, gentlemanly looking, elderly man of Hebraic features. He always bade me a pleasant good evening when he entered, passed on to the proprietor, received from him a coin and then left the place. The first time I saw him I thought he was probably a collector of some kind, but his visits after business hours made that almost impossible.

I was in another little store on the east side the other evening when the same fellow entered and repeated the drug store performance.

"Who is that fellow anyway?" I asked the proprietor.

"Who is he?" he repeated. "Why, he's a professional schnorrer."

"A professional what?" I asked.

"Oh, you don't know what that means?" he said, and then he explained the matter.

"Schnorrer," he continued, "is a Hebrew word. A schnorrer, translated into English, is a man who knows it all—a kind of an all around, good, entertaining fellow, but one, by the way, who is opposed to work. This fellow you just saw is a professional schnorrer. He dresses finely, is well thought of and enjoys life to the fullest extent, but to my knowledge he hasn't worked steadily in eight years.

"He is a thoroughly honest and well educated man and that is the reason for his success.

"There are many small shopkeepers on the east side whose profits will not enable them to employ clerks. This schnorrer is well acquainted with these people and whenever one of them wants to leave his store for any purpose he notifies the schnorrer beforehand.

"Fully 100 east side storekeepers are his friends and he visits each one of them regularly every day or so. Sometimes each one gives him 10 cents, sometimes 25 cents and when business is extra good they often give him more.

"This fellow you just saw has made on an average $10 a day for the past five years and in all that time he hasn't done one good day's work. Some shopkeepers give him enough within a month to employ a good clerk, but as they give it a little at a time it is never missed."—New York Herald.

Music and a Church.

Any old and beautiful church gives us all that is most moving and noblest—organism, beauty, absence of all things momentary and worthless, exclusion of grossness, of brute utility and mean compromise, equality of all men before God; moreover, time, eternity, the past and the great dead. All noble churches give us this. How much more, therefore, St. Mark's, which is noblest and most venerable!

It has, like no other building, been handed over by man to nature; time molding and tinting into life this structure already so absolutely organic, so fit to live. For its curves and vaultings, its cupolas mutually supported, the weight of each carried by all; the very color of the marbles, brown, blond, living colors, and the irregular symmetry, flowerlike, of their natural patterning, are all seemingly organic and ready for vitality. Time has added that, with the polish and dimming alternately of the marbles and billowing of the pavement, the slanting of the columns, and last, but not least, the tarnishing of the gold and the granulating of the mosaic into an uneven surface; the gold seeming to have become alive and in a way vegetable and to have faded and shrunk like autumn leaves.

One Sunday morning they were singing some fugue composition, by I know not whom. How well that music suited St. Mark's! The constant interchange of vault and vault, cupola and cupola, column and column, handing on their energies to one another; the springing up of new details gathered at once into the great general balance of lines and forces; all this seemed to find its natural voice in that fugue, to express, in that continuous revolution of theme chasing, enveloping theme, its own grave emotion of life everlasting—being, becoming; becoming, being.—Contemporary Review.

Of the Earth, Earthy.

"No," said the gentleman who is fond of quoting texts, "I cannot give you anything on that account today. I know I promised you, and I am sorry, but man is naught but poor, weak clay, you know."

"I realize that," said the collector.

"I am glad you do, my friend."

"And I came around here in the hope of striking pay dirt, but I seem to have missed it."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

STEWART AND SHARP

A CHAPTER FROM THE HISTORY OF THE BROADWAY STREET RAILWAY.

How the Great Dry Goods Merchant Outwitted Some of New York's Smartest Boodlers—The Story as Told by an Ex-Mayor Who Was In the Fight.

Daniel F. Tiemann, New York's oldest living former mayor, now 91 years old, was speaking the other day at his home in Audubon Park of the great dry goods merchant, Alexander T. Stewart. He had been talking of the development of the city through the instrumentality of surface railroad lines, and particularly of the struggle carried on for decades by Jacob Sharp for the acquisition of a franchise for a horse car line in Broadway. Connecting the two trains of thought, Mr. Tiemann said:

"Mr. Stewart was a bitter and pronounced opponent of Mr. Sharp in the latter's endeavors to get a railroad into Broadway. The first clinch between them came in 1858, when I was a member of the board of aldermen. The question of a grant of the franchise for the proposed railroad in Broadway came up before the board. I was opposed to a road in that thoroughfare. It seemed, however, to have been all arranged that the resolution in favor of the road should be rushed through. Just before the vote was taken a man leaned over the desk and said, 'I will give the city $1,000,000 for that franchise or $70,000 a year for it in perpetuity.' The rate of interest was then 7 per cent. I said to him as I rose and pointed to my desk: 'Please sit down there and embody that proposition in writing.' The man did so. The name signed to the offer was that of A. T. Stewart. I had never seen him before.

"I immediately arose and announced to the board that I had an offer in writing for the franchise at $1,000,000, or $70,000 annually. Cries of 'Who is it?' came from several members of the board immediately. 'A. T. Stewart,' I answered. Then there was a big commotion. Those who thought they had the thing all slated to go through were thrown into a state of consternation. Immediately one of their number moved to adjourn, and adjourn they did, to get their breath, I suppose.

"After the adjournment Mr. Stewart came to me, and saying he knew nothing of such matters, asked my advice as to what course to pursue. I told him to wait until he heard from me, and when the matter was to come up again I would send for him, and that then he should have a carriage waiting in Chambers street and should come into the boardroom and wait for a signal from me, and when he got the signal to drive to the mayor's house—Mr. Westervelt was then mayor—and take him away and keep him out until 2 or 3 o'clock the next morning. Mr. Stewart said he would follow my instructions.

"Ten days before the expiration of the year the franchise question was to be brought up again. It had been kept quiet and apparently dropped, so that it could be rushed through at the last moment. The men who were engineering the job knew that the mayor, if he did not sign the resolution, would let it become a law without his signature upon the expiration of the ten days. The manager of the scheme for the railroad company had been shrewd enough to take in some men who were close friends of the mayor, and he had told me that he could not afford to antagonize these friends by vetoing the measure. He told me, however, that he would take a ride with Mr. Stewart if he should call. You see, the point I was aiming at was to prevent the measure, when passed by the board, from reaching the mayor until the following day, so that it could not be before him for ten days before the expiration of the term of office of the existing board, and this would throw the whole thing over, to be taken up by the next board of aldermen. I had found out what the plan of the manipulators of the scheme was, and I was prepared for the emergency.

"When the day came, Mr. Stewart was on hand. At the proper time I gave him the signal, and away he went. As he afterward told me, he jumped into his carriage and was driven to the mayor's house. The mayor was not at home, but had left word that he could be found at his brother-in-law's house. Away went Mr. Stewart in hot pursuit. As he drove away from Mr. Westervelt's house another carriage was driven rapidly up. Mr. Stewart suspected something, and away he went at full speed. He found the mayor at his brother-in-law's house, got him into his carriage and drove off at a furious pace. As he drove away the same carriage he had seen drive up to the mayor's house once more appeared, and some one jumped out and hastened into the house as Mr. Stewart passed from sight. The man in the second carriage had the aldermanic resolution in favor of the railroad franchise in his pocket, and he was doing his best to get it into Mayor Westervelt's hands before midnight.

"Mr. Stewart took the mayor away and kept him away until the wee, sma' hours of the next day. And so he killed the scheme that year. Various attempts were made to get the road into Broadway from that time on, but the best that Mr. Sharp could do was to get the old Broadway and Seventh Avenue railroad route, which left Broadway at Union square and went down University place. It was not until Mr. Sharp had got the general surface railroad law of 1884 passed, under which a special commission of three could be appointed by the general term of the supreme court to pass on the advisability of the granting of the franchise after a failure to obtain a majority interest of property owners along the proposed route, that he secured the franchise for the Broadway Surface Railroad company between Union square and the South ferry. But since this approval of the railroad, sustained by the general term, required also the consent of the mayor and the common council, the franchise was not perfected until the famous 'boodle' board of aldermen had made some history for themselves and had laid the rails, as it were, on which some of them rode to Sing Sing prison."—New York Tribune.

The Blind Girl.

She would never see the sun rise again, never watch the dawn flushing over that low belt of firs that marked the verge of the meadow. And her pictures, the tentative studies of which had constituted her keenest pleasure, they would never be painted. No one but herself would ever know how the sun looked when it sank over a hill field green with the first green of spring, while far distant along the horizon the trees were bare in exquisite tracery against a sky of palest violet.

Ah, the days, the days! She would be "poor Grace." Her cousins would surround her with their cheerful consolatory pity, their quiet, practical acceptance of an extra care. She would never be free again.

And then suddenly, in a crash of terror, she saw the years, endless, innumerable, relentless from sinister gulf of time. Twice 19 was 38. She might live her whole life over again and not be middle aged. She might treble the number of her years and still not be old.

Had no one ever noticed how long life was? Why did no one exclaim at it and cry against it?—Elizabeth Carter in Lippincott's.

Peacock's Feathers Unlucky.

Unluckiness seems to be confined to the bringing of the tail feathers of Juno's bird into a house. I am not aware that this idea is held outside this country, and if it is confined to England many various causes may have led to the belief, which possibly arose in comparatively modern times—no earlier than the crusades.

Nothing is more probable than that several crusaders brought home the gorgeous feathers as curiosities, a strange sight, and so likely to make a deep impression. Nothing is easier to conceive than that some misfortune, death from disease, loss of wealth or other "bad luck" may have happened to more than one possessor of the beautiful feathers, and that they would on that account soon be credited with being the cause. A belief of this kind once started is of rapid growth and very long lived.—Notes and Queries.

Feminine Suicides.

Statistical tables yield curious information to the careful student. For instance, they show that over one-third of the women who kill themselves are not yet 25 years of age. They show that women take poison, where men shoot themselves, and they show that the poor, sick and the infirm are not by any kind of reckoning in the majority. A physician who makes a study of attempted suicide said this:

"Get a girl past 25, and she'll go through poverty, sickness and desertion and misery enough to kill ten men. The more people suffer the more they cling to life. I've seen it in hospitals. It is not the patients with the incurable diseases or the hopeless cripples who beg to die, but the young, strong, vital woman, who hates pain and doesn't want to suffer it, even for the chance of getting well. It is a strange thing, this getting of a girl past 25, but not uncommon. Any physician with a large family practice will tell you of a dozen cases in his own circle of knowledge. Sometimes it is called pyromania, sometimes kleptomania, sometimes catalepsy, sometimes hysteria, sometimes feigning and sometimes tantrums—it's all the same thing—nothing else to do." Another physician told of a girl who committed suicide and who left a note stating that her reason was that she was tired of doing the same things over and over every day. The monotony of life had become unbearable to her.—Philadelphia Times.

Dropping a Ball Through the Earth.

"G. H." of East St. Louis asks the following curious question, "If it were possible to bore a hole a foot or more in diameter entirely through the earth, and to then start a 100 pound ball to falling through this 8,000 miles of hole, at what point would it stop?" In answer to this we will say that weight, in the sense to which our correspondent alludes, is the measure of attraction of gravitation, or, in other words, it is the measure of force with which a body is attracted to the earth. This attractive force decreases both ways from the earth's surface. Therefore if a ball should be started on the tour outlined in your query its weight would decrease to a certain extent with every yard of its flight (or fall), until finally, upon reaching the center of the earth it would have no weight whatever. This curious state of affairs would be brought about by the gradual lessening by the force of attraction, or gravitation, until the center of the globe would have been reached, at which point the ball would be held in suspension, as though fixed by numerous magnetic points. In other words, at the center of the earth the phenomenon of weight is entirely wanting.—St. Louis Republic.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

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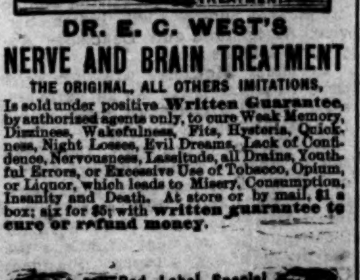

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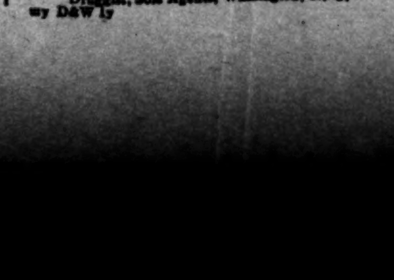

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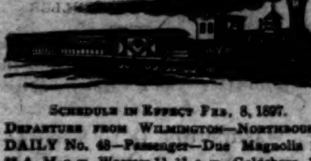


SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 8, 1897.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.35 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.59 a m, Warsaw 11.11 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.46 p m, Rocky Mount 1.20 p m, Tarboro 2.50 p m, Weldon 3.39 p m, Petersburg 5.54 p m, Richmond 6.50 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.00 p m.

DAILY 7.15 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.55 p m, Warsaw 9.10 p m, Goldsboro 10.10 p m, Wilson 11.06 p m, †Tarboro 6.45 a m, Rocky Mount 11.55 p m, Weldon 1.44 a m, †Norfolk 10.30 a m, Petersburg 3.24 a m, Richmond 4.20 a m, Washington 7.41 a m, Baltimore 9.05 a m, Philadelphia 11.35 a m, New York 2.03 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.25 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.32 p m, Chadbourn 5.04 p m, Marion 6.05 p m, Florence 6.45 p m, Sumter 8.45 p m, Columbia 10.05 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.10 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.20 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.30 a m. St. Augustine 10.30 a m, Tampa 5.45 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.03 p m, *New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.50 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.50 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.12 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.30 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.43 p m, †Tarboro 6.05 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.03 a m, Warsaw 7.53 a m, Magnolia 8.06 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 p m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 9.25 a m, Sanford 2.19 p m, Jacksonville 7 00 p m, Savannah 12.45 night, Charleston 5.30 a m, Columbia 5.50 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.45 p m, Denmark 4.55 p m, Sumter 6.45 a m, Florence 8.55 a m, Marion 9.34 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4.10 p m, Halifax 4.28 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.20 p m, Greenville 6.57 p m, Kinston 7 55 p m. Returning, leave Kinston 7 50 a m, Greenville 8.52 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11 20 a m, Weldon 11.40 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.20 a m and 2 00 p m, arrive Parmele 9.10 a m and 3 40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 10.10 a m and 6 30 p. m, arrives Washington 11 25 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.50 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.30 a m., Arrive Tarboro 10.05 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7 10 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 8.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9 00 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 10 25 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8 35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9 05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.15 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.10 a m, arrive Latta 9.30 a m, Dillon 9 42 a m, Rowland 10 00 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5 38 p m, arrives Dillon 5.56 p m, Latta 6.09 p m, Pee Dee 6.30 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 1.00 p m, leave Conway 2 25 p m, Chadbourn 5.20 p m, arrive Hub 6.00 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6 42 p m, Manning 7.10 p m, arrive Lane's 7 48 p m, leave Lanes 8.26 a m, Manning 9.06 a m. arrive Sumter 9.35 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday 8 55 a m, arrive Darlington 9 28 a m, Cheraw 10 40 a m. Wadesboro 2 25 p m, leave Florence daily except Sunday 8.10 p m, arrive Darlington 8.40 p m., Hartsville 9 15 p m, Bennettsville 9 36 p m, Gibson 10 p m. Leave Florence Sunday only 9 a m, arrive Darlington 9.27 a m, Hartsville 10 10 a m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday 6 15 a m, Bennettsville 6 41 a m, arrive Darlington 7 40 a m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday 6 30 a m, arrive Darlington 7 15 a m, leave Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 15 a m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3 p m, Cheraw 5 15 p m, Darlington 6 27 p m, arrive Florence 6 55 p m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only 7 a m, Darlington 7 45 a m, arrive Florence 8 10 a m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.16 p m, arrive Selma 2.50 p m, Smithfield 2.58 p m, Dunn 3.35 p m, Fayetteville 4.15 p m. 1.10 a m, Rowland 5.38 p m, returning leave Rowland 10.00 a m, Fayetteville 11.20 a m, 10.20 p m, Dunn 12.07 a m, Smithfield 12.48 p m, Selma 1.00 p m, arrive Wilson 1.42 p m, 12.10 a m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4 30 a m, Creston 5 23 a m, arrive Denmark 6 20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4 55 p m, Creston 5 47 p m, Sumter 6 40 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5 45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 a m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3 50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.45 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.45 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6 05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliot 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. feb 9 tf

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND †5
A M	P M		P M	P M
	3 00	—WILMINGTON— Lv...Walnut street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	3 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	8 25
9 50		Ar..Jacksonville....Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " ....Ar	10 42	10 26
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville....Lv	10 09	9 18
12 30	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 30	Ar...Newbern....Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston..........	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 27	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 25 a m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address M., at

ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO

ATLANTA, CHARLOTTE, ATHENS, WILMINGTON, NEW ORLEANS, CHATTANOOGA AND NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, NORFOLK, RICHMOND.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT FEB. 7, 1897.

WESTWARD.

	No. 41.	No. 403.
Leave Wilmington	*3 20 p m	....
Leave Lumberton	5 26 p m	....
Leave Maxton	6 11 p m	....
Leave Laurinburg	6 28 p m	....
Arrive Hamlet	6 58 p m	....
Leave Hamlet	7 13 p m	*5 10am
Leave Rockingham	7 30 p m	5 23am
Leave Wadesboro	8 11 p m	....
Leave Marshville	8 48 p m	6 25am
Arrive Monroe	9 12 p m	6 43am
Leave Monroe	9 35 p m	7 30am
Arrive Charlotte	10 25 p m	8 30am
Arrive Mt. Holly	....	9 10am
Arrive Lincolnton	....	10 35am
Arrive Shelby	....	11 43am
Arrive Ellenboro	....	12 20pm
Arrive Rutherfordton	....	12 54pm

*8 40 a m Leave......Hamlet......Arrive 6 20pm
10 00 a m Arrive......Cheraw......Leave *5 00pm

EASTWARD.

	No. 38	No. 402.
Leave Rutherfordton	....	*4 35pm
Leave Ellenboro	....	5 15pm
Leave Shelby	....	6 03pm
Leave Lincolnton	....	7 07pm
Leave Mt. Holly	....	7 50pm
Leave Charlotte	*5 10am	8 25pm
Arrive Monroe	5 58am	9 10pm
Leave Monroe	6 05am	9 40pm
Leave Marshville	6 25am	....
Leave Wadesboro	7 01am	10 31pm
Leave Rockingham	7 41am	11 05pm
Arrive Hamlet	7 55am	11 28pm
Leave Hamlet	8 45am	....
Leave Laurinburg	9 11am	....
Leave Maxton	9 30am	....
Leave Lumberton	10 18am	....
Arrive Wilmington	12 30pm	....

NORTHWARD.

Leave Hamlet	*8 15am	*11 28pm
Arrive Raleigh	11 30am	2 11am
Arrive Portsmouth	5 50pm	7 30am
Arrive Richmond	*6 50pm	*8 15pm
Arrive Washington	11 10pm	12 31pm
Arrive New York	6 53am	6 23pm

SOUTHWARD.

Leave Monroe	*6 48am	*9 25pm
Arrive Abbeville	11 05am	1 40am
Arrive Athens	1 15pm	3 45am
Arrive Atlanta (Central Time)	2 50pm	5 20am

* Daily. † Daily, except Sunday.

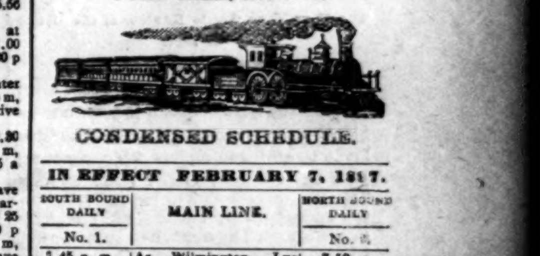
Both trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
B. A. NEWLAND, Gen. Agt. P. Dept.
6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen. Supt.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
General Offices, Portsmouth, Va.
feb 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co

JOHN GILL, Receiver.



CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT FEBRUARY 7, 1897.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 45 p. m.	Ar....Wilmington....Lve	7 50 a. m
4 35 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 00 a m
4 18 "	Ar....Fayetteville....Lv	11 21 "
4 12 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 27 "
2 55 "	Lv....Sanford....Lv	1 00 p. m
12 43 "	Lv....Climax....Lv	2 55 "
12 15 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	3 25 "
11 55 a m	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 35 "
11 07 "	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	4 23 "
10 32 "	Lv..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 55 "
10 04 "	Lv....Rural Hall....Lv	5 26 "
8 40 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 50 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 20 a. m
6 17 "	Lv....Maxton....Ar	9 25 "
5 36 "	Lv....Red Springs....Lv	10 01 "
4 49 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 47 "
4 28 "	Lv....Fayetteville....Ar	11 08 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
6 05 p m	Ar.... Ramseur....Lv	6 45 a. m
4 20 "	Lv.... Climax....Lv	8 35 "
3 25 "	Lv.... Greensboro....Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED, daily ex sun
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED, daily ex sun
Leave Madison	12 30 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 40 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R., for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

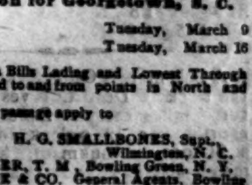
W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.
feb 9 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

CROATAN,	Saturday, March 6
ONEIDA,	Saturday, March 13

Wilmington for New York.

ONEIDA,	Saturday, March 6
CROATAN,	Saturday, March 13

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN,	Tuesday, March 9
ONEIDA,	Tuesday, March 16

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. mar 5 tf

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Suitable for WRAPPING PAPER, and excellent for Placing Under Carpets.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1897

CONGRESS.

Routine Business Transacted in Both Branches.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—When the Senate reconvened the only necessary business remaining undisposed of was the conference report on the Deficiency bill, which had not yet been presented. No action had been taken or was likely to be taken on the President's veto of the Immigration bill.

At 9. a. m. the chair was taken by Mr. Carter. One of the House clerks appeard with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill signed by the Speaker and requiring the signature of the Vice President. This was promptly obtained and the bill was sent to the President for his action.

At 9.40 Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the General Deficiency bill. It merely gave the amendments on which agreement had been reached, and of those on which the conference committee had been unable to agree. The latter were more numerous than the former. The report was agreed to, but the usual request for further conference was not made. (This bill will fail to become a law).

The gallery doors were not opened until 10 o'clock and then the crowds who had been waiting with tickets of admission flowed in and soon every seat was occupied except in the sections reserved for the diplomatic corps and for the families of Senators. About this time Mr. Carter vacated the chair and Vice President Stevenson occupied it. After a little while however, he yielded it to Mr. Hoar. A resolution, offered by Mr. Morrill, was unanimously adopted, tendering to the Vice President the thanks of the Senators for the "dignified, impartial and courteous" manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate. A resolution to the same effect, offered by Mr. Faulkner, thanking Frye, as president *pro tem*, the terms used being "courteous, dignified and able."

At 10.30 a message was received from the House, stating that that body had agreed to the Senate amendments to the Labor Commission bill.

Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was agreed to, for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join a like committee on the part of the House to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that both Houses having concluded the business of the present session were ready to adjourn unless he should have some further communication to make. Senators Hoar and Brice were appointed on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

When the House was called to order at 8.30 a. m., but two members, Galzell of Pennsylvania, and Dockery were present, though a few others straggled in shortly after the enrollment of the Sundry Civil bill was announced.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

The New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The *Sun* says: Spot cotton here declined 1/16c., with sales of 227 bales for spinning. Middling uplands was 7 3-16c. against 7⅝c. last year; New Orleans and Gulf 7 7-16c. against 7⅞c. last year. The principal factor in the speculation to-day was the weakness in Liverpool. The decline in that market was attributed to advices sent from this side reporting large sales of fertilizers. Prices here opened lower and declined in sympathy with the market, closing barely steady at about the lowest figures of the day. Liverpool was a free seller here, the South sold, and there was no disposition here to support that market. Stop orders were reached on the way down, accelerating the decline. The receipts at the ports and the interior towns were liberal, the exports were small and the spot markets were easier in some instances. The worse feature in the speculation, however, was the absence of outside support. It is stated that Mr. Hester will give the quantity brought into sight for the week at 120,000 bales, but this will include corrections.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Fluctuations on the Chicago Board of Trade.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, March 4.—May wheat opened from 75@75¼ to 75½c, sold between 74⅜@74⅞ and 75⅜c, closing at 75¼@75⅝c—⅝c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½c higher.

May corn opened at 24c, sold between 23⅞, 24 and 24⅛c, closing at 24@24⅛c—a shade over yesterday. Cash corn was in fair demand and steady.

May oats closed ⅛c higher than yesterday.

Trade started slow in the product market, prices opening at about the final quotations of yesterday. The hog market was steady, and provisions exhibited the same feeling. Packers were good buyers later, price advancing on their purchases. English houses maintained a bullish attitude on product. May pork closed 7½c higher than yesterday; May lard 2½c higher, and May ribs 5c higher.

SPRING MEDICINE is a necessity which Hood's Sarsaparilla grandly supplies. It purifies and vitalizes the blood and thus gives tone and strength to the whole system.

HOOD'S PILLS are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Cure all liver ills. †

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Rosin was dull; strained common to good $1 70. Spirits turpentine—not reported.

CHARLESTON, March 4.—Spirits turpentine dull at 27c; sales - casks. Rosin quiet, sales — barrels; A, B, C, D, E $1 40, F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 60, K $1 70, M $1 75, N $1 80, W G $1 85, W W $2 05.

SAVANNAH, March 4.—Spirits turpentine firm at 27⅛c; sales 291 casks; receipts 91 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,009 barrels; receipts 1,846 barrels; A, B, C, D, E, F $1 45, G $1 50, H $1 60, I $1 70, K $1 80, M $1 85, N $1 90, W G $1 95, W W $2 15@2 17½.

A Baltimore & Ohio worktrain jumped the track at Deep Cut yesterdy about three miles east of Zanesville, Ohio, shortly after 12 o'clock rolling down a 24-foot embankment, killing three men instantly and fatally injuring two others. Six or seven men were seriously injured.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

M'KINLEY INAUGURATED.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED BY CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER.

Fifty Thousand Persons in the Procession—Illuminations Surpass any Former Display—The Inaugural Address.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—William McKinley, of Ohio, was to-day installed as President of the United States for the term of four years, continuing until March 4th, 1901, and Grover Cleveland, for the second time, passed from the exercise of the high office of President and re-entered private life. In his capacity as ex-President he has but one living contemporary, his immediate predecessor, Benjamin Harrison. All the others who within the last thirty years, by election or succession, have presided over the destinies of the great American Republic—Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur—have joined the silent majority.

Incidental to the actual assuming of the office of President, and slightly preceding it in point of time, Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, (a gentleman not heretofore prominent in National politics) took the oath of office as Vice President of the United States and was installed as *ex officio* presiding officer of the Senate.

The proceedings of the day were characterized by all the imposing spectacular effects and demonstrations of popular interest which have become a growing feature of inaugural ceremonies as the nation has advanced in population and wealth. Between forty and fifty thousand men formed in procession, partly military, partly civic, and escorted the President and the President-elect to and from the Capitol. At least twenty thousand people witnessed the administration of the oath of office on the eastern portico of the Capitol, and listened, or attempted to listen, to the delivery of the new President's brief inaugural address; and at night a gorgeous State ball, at which the President and Vice President will be present, will close the proceedings.

Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley rode side by side to and from the Capitol. They had dined together at the White House the day before, and they lunched in each other's company on the day in which they transferred the Government of this great nation the one to the other. An additional air of cordiality was infused into the proceedings by the similarity between the views entertained by the retiring President and his Cabinet on the financial question, and those upon which the successful candidate of the Republican party was elected. Mr. Cleveland, in truth, felt more gratification probably in installing at the capital as his successor the leader of an opposing political party than he would have had in escorting under like circumstances the leader chosen by his own political associates as their candidate for the Presidency. This innovation on the usually closely drawn partisan lines of American politics gave added piquancy to the proceedings.

No grander theatre for such a pageant could well be found. Pennsylvania avenue, 125 feet from curb to curb, along which the procession passed from the White House to the Capitol, presents an uninterrupted vista of over a mile, commencing with the massive Grecian facade of the Treasury Department, which intersects the view at one end, and terminating in the beautiful white marble dome-crowned Capitol at the other end, with the needle-like shaft of the Washington Monument standing sentinel guard on the right hand, towering 555 feet upwards to the clouds.

At least one hundred thousand throats voiced a continuous welcome from the time the procession started until the Capitol was reached, and these vociferations were still more enthusiastically echoed on the return trip.

The grand marshal entrusted with the direction of to-day's pageant was General Horace Porter, formerly of the staff of General Grant.

President-elect McKinley, who had left his handsomely fitted up suite of rooms at the Ebbitt House sufficiently early to pay his call of ceremony on the retiring President, was driven to the White House, escorted by the Senate committee appointed for that purpose, where in one of the State apartments he was received and welcomed by President Cleveland and his Cabinet. Then the two Presidents descended the White House steps and together entered a four-horse carriage, Mr. Cleveland sitting to the right, and amid the booming of cannon, the clatter of cavalry, the deep hoarse rumble of artillery, the measured tramp of many columns of infantry, and the blare of innumerable bands, the march to the Capitol began.

In the meantime the Houses of Congress were making preparations for their part in the ceremonies. The House of Representatives, headed by Speaker Reed, proceeded in a body to the Senate chamber, where seats had been assigned them. Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson presided over the joint assembly, but simply till the hour should arrive when he would step down to make way for his successor. The eight Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, robed in silk gowns but wearing no wigs, occupied a front row of chairs to the right of the presiding officer. Behind them in their order of precedure entered the diplomatic corps, all of whom, except the representatives of the Swiss and Central American Republics, were resplendent in official uniform and adorned with the insignia of decorations conferred.

When promptly at noon ex President Cleveland and President McKinley entered the chamber, the whole assemblage rose to receive them as they took the seats of honor set apart for their respective reception. Vice President Stevenson, to whom the Senate accorded a unanimous vote of thanks for his courtesy and ability in the chair, returned his thanks in graceful terms. He said he ranked as chief among the favors political fortune has bestowed upon him that of having been the associate—and of having known something of the friendship—of the men with whom he had so long held official relation in this chamber.

The extra session of the Senate of the Fifty-fifth Congress called by President Cleveland to meet at 12 noon, March 4th, then commenced. The late Vice President made his way for his successor, Mr. Hobart, to whom the oath of office was administered, after which he made a brief address. He then proceeded in his turn to swear in such as were present of the Senators whose terms either of election or re-election began contemporaneously with that of the President. This ceremony completed, both Houses of Congress and many of the more privileged spectators adjourned to the eastern portico. There, in the presence of an immense throng Chief Justice Fuller administered to President McKinley the brief obligation prescribed to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and President McKinley delivered his inaugural address as follows;

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In obedience to the will of the people and in their presence, by the authority vested in me by this oath I assume the arduous and responsible duties of President of the United States, relying on the support of my countrymen and invoking the guidance of Almighty God, our faith teaching that there is no safer reliance than upon the God of our fathers, who has so singularly favored the American people in every national trial and who will not forsake us so long as we obey His commandments and walk humbly in His footsteps. The responsibility of the high trust to which I have been called, always of grave importance, is augmented by the prevailing business conditions, entailing idleness upon willing labor and loss to useful enterprise. The country is suffering from industrial disturbances from which speedy relief must be had. Our financial system needs some revision, our money is all good now, but its value must not further be threatened. It should all be put on an enduring basis, not subject to easy attacks nor its stability to doubts or dispute. Our currency should continue under the supervision of the Government. The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and safe balance in the Treasury. Therefore I believe it necessary to devise a system which, without diminishing the circulating medium, or offering a premium for its contraction, will present a remedy for those arrangements, which, temporary in their nature, might well in the years of our prosperity have been displaced by wiser provisions. With adequate revenue secured, but not until then, we can enter upon such changes in our fiscal laws as will, while insuring safety and volume to our money, no longer impose upon the Government the necessity of maintaining so large a gold reserve, with its attendant and inevitable temptations to speculation. Most of our financial laws are the outgrowth of experience and trial, and should not be amended without investigation and demonstration of the wisdom of the proposed changes. We must be both "sure we are right" and "make haste slowly." If, therefore, Congress in its wisdom shall deem it expedient to create a commission to take under its early consideration the revision of our coinage, banking and currency laws, and give them that exhaustive, careful and dispassionate examination that their importance demands I shall cordially concur in such action. If such power is invested in the President, it is my purpose to appoint a commission of prominent, well-informed citizens of different parties, who will command public confidence—both on account of their ability and special fitness for the work. Business experience and public training may thus be combined, and the patriotic zeal of the friends of the country be so directed that such a report will be made as to receive the support of all parties, and our finances cease to be the subject of mere partisan contention. The experiment is, at all events, worth a trial, and in my opinion it can but prove beneficial to the entire country. The question of international bimetalism will have early and earnest attention. It will be my constant endeavor to secure it by co-operation with the other great commercial powers of the world. Until that condition is realized, when the parity between our gold and silver money springs from and is supported by the relative value of the two metals, the value of the silver already coined, and of that which may hereafter be coined, must be kept constantly at par with gold by every resource at our command. The credit of the Government, the integrity of its currency and the inviolability of its obligations must be preserved. This was the commanding verdict of the people, and it will not be unheeded. Economy is demanded in every branch of the Government at all times, but especially in periods like the present depression in business and distress among the people. The severest economy must be observed in all public expenditures, and extravagance stopped wherever it is found, and prevented whenever in the future it may be developed. If the revenues are to remain as now, the only relief that can come must be from decreased expenditures.

* * * * * * * *

It is the settled policy of the Government, pursued from the beginning and practiced by all parties and administrations, to raise the bulk of our revenue from taxes upon foreign productions entering the United States for sale and consumption, and avoiding, for the most part, every form of direct taxation except in time of war. The country is clearly opposed to any needless additions to the subjects of internal taxation, and is committed by its latest popular utterance to the system of tariff taxation. There can be no misunderstanding either about the principle upon which this tariff taxation shall be levied. Nothing has ever been made plainer at a general election than that the controlling principle in the raising of revenue from duties on imports is zealous care for American interests and American labor. The people have declared that such legislation should be had as will give ample protection and encouragement to the industries and the development of our country. It is therefore earnestly hoped and expected that Congress will at the earliest practicable moment enact revenue legislation that shall be fair, reasonable, conservative and just and which, while supplying sufficient revenue for public purposes, will still be signally beneficial and helpful to every section and every enterprise of the people. To this policy we are all, of whatever party, firmly bound by the voice of the people, a power vastly more potential than the expression of any political platform. The paramount duty of Congress is to stop deficiencies by the restoration of that protective legislation which has alwas been the firmest prop of the Treasury. The passage of such a law or laws would strengthen the credit of the Government, both at home and abroad, and go far towards stopping the drain upon the gold reserve, held for the redemption of our currency, which has been heavy and well nigh constant for several years.

* * * * * * * *

Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts—not mobs—must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests. One of the lessons taught by the late election, which all can rejoice in, is that the citizens of the United States are both law-respecting and law-abiding people, not easily swerved from the path of patriotism and honor.

* * * * * * * *

The declaration of the party now restored to power has been in the past that of "opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts, or elsewhere, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," and it has supported "such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppose the people by undue charges on supplies or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new statutes as may be necessary to carry it in effect. Our naturalization and immigration laws should be further improved to the constant promotion of a safer, a better and a higher citizenship. A grave peril to the Republic would be a citizenship too ignorant to understand, or too vicious to appreciate the great value and beneficence of our institutions and laws, and against all who come here to make war upon them our gates must be promptly and tightly closed. Nor must we be unmindful of the need of improvement among our own citizens, but with the zeal of our forefathers encourage the spread of knowledge and free education. * * * Reforms in the civil service must go on. But the changes should be real and genuine, not perfunctory, or prompted by a zeal in behalf of any party, simply because it happens to be in power. As a member of Congress, I voted and spoke in favor of the present law and I shall attempt its enforcement in the spirit in which it was enacted.

* * * * * * * *

It has been the policy of the United States, since the foundation of the Government, to cultivate relations of peace and amity with all the nations of the world, and this accords with my conception of our duty now. We have cherished the policy of non-interference with the affairs of foreign Governments, wisely inaugurated by Washington, keeping ourselves free from entanglement either as allies or foes, content to leave undisturbed with them the settlement of their own domestic concerns. It will be our aim to pursue a firm and dignified foreign policy, which shall be just and impartial, ever watchful of our national honor, and always insisting upon the enforcement of the lawful rights of American citizens everywhere.

Arbitration is the true method of settlement of international as well as local or individual differences. It was recognized as the best means of adjustment between employers and employes by the Forty-ninth Congress, in 1886, and its application was extended to our diplomatic relations by the unanimous concurrence of the Senate and House of the Fifty-first Congress in 1890. The latter resolution was accepted as the basis of negotiations with us by the British House of Commons and upon our invitation a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain was signed at Washington and transmitted to the Senate for its ratification in January last. Since this treaty is clearly the result of our own initiative; since it has been recognized as the leading features of our foreign policy throughout our entire national history—the adjustment of difficulties by judicial methods rather than force of arms—and since it presents to the world the glorious example of reason and peace, not passion and war, controlling the relations between two of the greatest nations of the world, an example certain to be followed by others, I respectfully urge the earliest action of the Senate thereon, not merely as a matter of policy, but a duty to mankind. The importance and moral influence of the ratification of such a treaty can hardly be overestimated in the cause of advancing civilization. It may well engage the best thought of the statesmen and people of every country, and I cannot but consider it fortunate that it was reserved to the United States to have the leadership in so great a work.

It has been the uniform practice of each President to avoid, as far as possible, the convening of Congress in extraordinary session. It is an example which, under ordinary circumstances and in the absence of a public necessity, is to be commended. But a failure to convene the representatives of the people in Congress in extra session, when it involves neglect of a public duty, places the responsibility of such neglect upon the Executive himself. The condition of the public Treasury, as has been indicated, demands the immediate consideration of Congress. It alone has the power to provide revenues for the Government. Not to convene it under such circumstances I can view it in no other sense than the neglect of a plain duty. In view of this and other considerations, I shall deem it my duty as President to convene Congress in extraordinary session on Monday, the 15th day of March, 1897.

In conclusion, I congratulate the country upon the fraternal spirit and the manifestations of good will everywhere so apparent. The recent election not only most fortunately demonstrated the obliteration of sectional or geographical line, but to some extent also the prejudices which for years has distracted our councils and marred our true greatness as a nation. The triumph of the people, whose verdict is carried into effect to-day, is not the triumph of one section, nor wholly of one party, but of all sections and all parties. The North and South no longer divide on the old lines, but upon principles and policies; and in this fact surely every lover of the country can find cause for true felicitation. Let us rejoice in and cultivate this spirit; it is ennobling and will be both a gain and a blessing to our beloved country. It will be my constant aim to do nothing, and permit nothing to be done, that will arrest or disturb this growing sentiment of unity and co-operation, this revival of esteem and affiliation which now animates so many thousands in both the old antagonistic sections, but I shall cheerfully do everything possible to promote and increase it. Let me again repeat the words of the oath administered by the Chief Justice, which, in their respective spheres, so far as applicable, I would have my countrymen observe: "I will faithfully executd the office of President of the Unitee States and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." This is the obligation I have reverently taken before the Lord Most High. To keep it will be my single purpose, my constant prayer, and I shall confidently rely upon the forbearance and assistance of all the people in the discharge of my solemn responsibilities.

Immediately after the close of his address President McKinley and ex-President Cleveland re-entered their carriage and were driven to the White House amid tumultuous cheers all along the route, President McKinley this time occupying the seat of honor to the right. The procession, reinforced by the numerous civic organizations which had been assembled on the Capitol Hill early this morning, re-formed and marched down the avenue and past the White House, where they were reviewed by the President and his friends from a special stand erected for that purpose in front of the edifice.

William McKinley then formally entered upon his duties as the Chief Executive of a nation of seventy millions of people, and Grover Cleveland retired to his new home at Princeton, New Jersey, to resume his practice of law.

The illuminations to-night surpassed any former display in Washington, and the fireworks were exceptionally fine.

The inaugural ball has become a notable feature of the festivities connected with the installation of a President of the United States, but in its earlier days no such elaboration was attempted as that which marked the grand function given to-night, and no other building in the city would have accommodated the throng that attended it.

The appearance of the President and Mrs. McKinley and the Vice President and Mrs. Hobart was the feature of the evening. It was 9 40 o'clock when the President and Mrs. McKinley, accompanied by the private secretary to the President, Mr. J. Addison Porter, and Mr. Chas. J. Bell, the chairman of the inaugural committee, arrived. They were met at the west entrance by a committee, consisting of Generals Wilson and Ruggles, Commodore Chadwick and Joseph McCammon. A short turn to the right brought them to the stair leading to the reception room on the second floor. The room was beautifully appointed in honor of the Presidential party, and connected with it was a small antechamber, into which Mrs. McKinley retired for a few minutes to rest after the fatigue of passing through the crowd.

The conference of the stockholders of the Southern Building and Loan Association at Knoxville, Tenn., opened yesterday morning. Judge S. D. Hayes, of Jackson, was chosen president of the meeting and work began. Ten States are represented by more than five hundred delegates. The conference will last for three days, but it is generally believed that the plan to wind up the affairs of the Association will be agreed upon.

—"It is shameful!" exclaimed the actress, to whom the manager star owed money. "But I will get even with him some time." "What do you propose to do: sue him?" "And give him the benefit of all that advertising? Never."—*Washington Star.*

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

EXPLOSION OF GAS KILLS SIX PERSONS.

Fifty Others Injured, Two Fatally—Glass in Buildings in Vicinity Shattered—Street Cars Wrecked.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, March 4.—An explosion of gas, which leaked from the two great six-inch mains which cross the sub-way at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, killed six, injured two, probably fatally, and nearly fifty other persons at 11.45 o'clock to-day. A boom like that of a cannon was followed by smoke, which seemed to arise from the very bowels of the earth and then flames shot upward and blazed in the midst of the thoroughfares where there is more travel than anywhere else in a given section of the city. Horses lay dead on the pavements, panic-stricken passengers were endeavoring to escape with their lives from the interior of burning cars and steam fire engines were on the scene pouring tons of water upon the rapidly-disappearing cars. The glass in the buildings were shattered along Tremont street as far as Lagrange street and north beyond the Tremont Theatre to Washington street and west along to Park Square.

The explosion came just as three cars were almost in the center of the space at the corner. The first one was on its way directly across Tremont street on Boylston, while the third was close behind this one. There was another car on Boyle street waiting for an opportunity to turn into Tremont, and behind this were several others.

The first car was precisely in the centre when the explosion came. The whole of the wooden work which is used as a bridge over the deep hole at this point was lifted with a frightful roar into the air, carrying the first named car with it, and taking along the two horses of the second car. The other vehicles were lifted into the air. Instantly the air was filled with flying debris, and above the shouts of terror-stricken pedestrians could be heard the groans and cries of the wounded. The first electric car, the one in which most of the people were killed, fell back upon the track and broke in halves. The portions immediately burst into flames. Then some one sounded a fire alarm and calls for the abulances.

Within a few minutes the Emergency Hospital ambulance was on the scene. Other ambulances followed and the fire department responded promptly and extinguished the flames. A squad of 150 policemen were insufficient to keep back the thousands of people who rushed in from all sides and it was only by giving a false alarm of a second explosion that they were able to drive back the crowds and rope off the street. The firemen, police and laborers conveyed the dead to the morgue and the injured to the hospitals.

Not only were all the window fronts broken in the neighborhood, but from a jeweler's window precious stones, said to be worth $12,000, were scattered about the street. The foundations of the Hotel Pelham are said to have been shaken badly, while every window display in the neighborhood were injured more or less. It is utterly impossible to estimate the loss in that direction. The immediate cause of the explosion is of course uncertain, but the most generally accepted theory is that it was started by a spark from the electric motor of the Mount Ashburn car igniting the gas which escaped from the main that runs along the south side of Boylston street.

CAPTAIN GENERAL WEYLER

Unexpectedly Returns to Havana—Change in the Administration Thought to be the Cause—His Campaign an Ignominious Failure.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, March 4—Captain General Weyler arrived this afternoon on the transport Legazpi from Caibarif, province of Santa Clara. He was accompanied by the members of his staff. The arrival of the party was not expected so soon and when the signals on Morro Castle announced that the Legazpi was to the eastward, bound in, the news spread rapidly and caused somewhat of a sensation among the Spaniards, who could not imagine why the Captain General should have hurried to reach Havana.

General Weyler landed at the Muelle de Caballeria, which is but a short distance from the palace. Here he was received by the Marquis de Ahumada, who has been acting in his stead during his absence, and other authorities. There was no great crowd present, and the scene was vastly different from that which characterized his return from the pacification of the province of Pinar del Rio. Instead of riding through crowds of cheering admirers, he walked from the water-side to the palace, where he soon retired to his apartments, without having received any popular welcome. This was due, perhaps, to his unexpected arrival, which did not allow of any official preparations being made to welcome him.

No reason is given for General Weyler's return to Havana. It is generally well known that his campaign in Matanzas and Santa Clara has been an ignominious failure, and that while he was claiming to have compelled the insurgents to retreat toward Puerto Principe they had, in fact, dodged past his columns and pursued their way westward. It is thought that the change in the administration at Washington may have much, if not all to do with his return, as he has been led to believe that President McKinley will not sanction the illegal arrest and detention of American citizens, which in many cases passed without protest from the Cleveland Government.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

President Cleveland Affixes His Signature to Some Bills and Refuses to Sign Others—Secretary Olney's Absence Causes Comment.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Just before the President-elect's arrival at the White House this morning the President hastily affixed his signature to the Postoffice, District of Columbia and Naval Appropriation bills upon the assurances of the Cabinet officers who had examined them, but insisted upon a more thorough inspection of the Sundry Civil and Indian Appropriation bills. He also approved the acts amending statutes relating to navigation, patents and copyrights, and an act to authorize the Supreme Court of the United States to issue writs of certiorari to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the same cases and manner that it does in cases of the Circuit Court of Appeals. This was the last and at 10.30 o'clock the President informed the Cabinet that he would sign nothing else, leaving among others the Sundry Civil, Indian Service, Agricultural and Deficiency Appropriation bills to die.

President McKinley will to-morrow issue his proclamation for an extra session. It will be called to meet March 15th, which falls on Monday.

The absence of Secretary Olney from the group of Cabinet officers who received the President-elect before starting for the Capitol this morning was much noticed and gave rise to a rumor that at the last moment a break in the friendly relations between President Cleveland and his Secretary of State had taken place. This rumor, which could not be verified, represented that Mr. Olney had demanded Consul General Lee's recall from Havana and that the President had declined to accede to the Secretary's wish.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Turkish Government Preparing to Convey Troops to Greek Frontier—English Liberals Pay Tribute to King George—Fighting Going on in the Vicinity of Coast Towns.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, March 4.—A dispatch from Salonica says the Turkish military authorities are there making extensive warlike preparations. Eighteen railway trains of thirty cars each are in readiness to convey the forces of reserves from Asia Minor and elsewhere in the Turkish dominions to the Greek frontier. An immense force of artillery, with great quantities of ammunition, clothing, etc., has arrived at Salonica and been forwarded to the frontier. Business in the city is at a standstill.

CANEA, March 4.—The city presents a calmer appearance to-day than it has for a long time, and a more secure feeling prevails. A large number of Moslems were abroad today, and contrary to their custom of late they were not armed. So general is the feeling that the worst of the crisis was past that several shop keepers opened their places, and there was a slight revival of business.

A Russian warship arrived here to day from a cruise around the island, made for the purpose of observation. Her commander reports that fighting is going on in the vicinity of all the coast towns.

LONDON, March 4.—Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Thos. Reid, Mr. Henry Labouchere, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon. A. J. Mundell and nearly one hundred other Liberal members of the House of Commons have subscribed their names to a letter to the King of Greece, paying him a tribute for his services to Crete and expressing hope for the future safety and welfare of Greece.

The *Standard* will say to-morrow that the letter has excited indignation among the supporters of the Government. The letter, it is said, is calculated to encourage the King to resist the Powers and to produce a mischievous result.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that the police have reported that 10,000 Greek residents of the city are preparing to make trouble. Orders have been issued from the Yildiz Kioask that exceptional precautions be taken in view of the bitter feeling between the Greeks and Mussulmans.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Turkeys and Chickens dressed and alive, Eggs, Peas (black eye and lady finger), Mountain Butter in kits and boxes. I. T. Alderman, Commission Merchant, 218 North Front street. feb 20 1m

Don't fail to see me if you are contemplating the purchase of a Piano, Organ or any musical instrument. Ask about my easy one year payment plans. A. E. Reville, 318 North Front street. feb 5 1m

Hay—Timothy Hay, mixed Clover Hay, Prairie Hay, Straw, Grain and all kinds of mixed feed for horses and cattle. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market St. Telephone 92. oct 17 tf

Haydon, F. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Early Rose Potatoes.

100 Barrels E. R. Potatoes.
500 Barrels and Hhds. Molasses.
50 Bags Hudnot's Grits.
Also Sugar, Coffee, Peanuts, Corn, Meat, Salt, Hay, Spirit Casks, Hoop-iron, Drugs, and other goods.

D. L. GORE.

mar 4 tf

1874. 1897.

Turpentine Stills.

McMillan Bros.,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Turpentine Stills

AND

General Metal Workers

EXTRA

KETTLES, WORMS, CAPS ARMS AND BOTTOMS,

and Patch Copper kept in stock.

Special attention given to work in the country. Old Stills taken in exchange for new work.

When in want of anything in our line address us at above named places. jan 22 tf

L. H. Peterson and Henry McLean,

THE EXPERT BARBERS, CAN BE FOUND at No. 11 South Front street, where they will be pleased to serve their friends. First class work guaranteed. Shaving 10 cents. Give us a call.
Respectfully,
A. PREMPERT,
dec 20 tf No. 11 South Front street

NEW ARRIVALS

AT

A. D. BROWN'S,

Successor to Brown & Roddick,

No. 29 North Front St.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT—
New importation of French, English weaves, from 50c to $1 per yard.
The newest weaves for Shirts.
"Broken Checks" at 50c per yard.

BLACK GOODS—
Storm Serges at 40 and 50c per yard.
Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Serges, Nun's Cloth, Broadcloths and Pattern Suits.

WASH GOODS—
French Organdies, India Linens, Piques, Dimities, French Nainsooks, Persian Lawn and new Percales

SILK DEPARTMENT—
Pongees, Indias, Japs, Taffetas, Surahs, Bengalines, Satin Duchess. Colored Taffetas for Waist. Black Brocades in India Silk. Gros Grain and Satins, from 50c to $1.50.

FIBERINE—
One case of Fiberine for lining at 10c per yard.

KID GLOVES—
The best and largest line ever carried in the city comprising all the new Spring shades.

CORSETS—
R. & G., Warner's, Glove Fitting, C-B a la Sprite, Royal Worchester, French Wovens, Her Majesty's, Ferris Waists, Nazareth Waists.

UNDERWEAR—
For Gentlemen and Ladies. We make a specialty of Children's Underwear.

HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—
CARPETS—Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, in 8x10 wise; 3-ply All Wool Ingrains, 2-ply Extra Super Ingrains, Unions, Cotton Chains, Cocoa and Napier Mattings in ¾ and 4-4 widths.

RUGS—
Wilton Velvets, Nubias, "Westmoreland" and "Crown" Smyrnas in all sizes, and Danten Jutes.

ART SQUARES—
In 2 ply extra super all wool and Danten Jutes.

MATTINGS—
200 rolls China and Japanese Mattings just received.

TAPESTRY—
Chenille, Damask, Tapestry, and "Bagdad" Portiers. Tapestry Table Covers all sizes.

WINDOW SHADES—
All Linen Window Shades at prices that will astonish you.

TRUNKS, TRUNKS, TRUNKS—
The best line of Trunks we have ever carried, We have the "Packers" too.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums any width.
Small Hardware for house furnishing.

NOTIONS—
Upholsteries, Draperies, Fringes, Screens, Lace Curtains, Plushes, Felts, Velours, Gimps, Crettones, Demins, Curtain Muslins, "Pom. de spree."

Mail Orders Given Special Attention.

feb 28 tf

Shoes, Clothing and Millinery

Are three Departments of the Wilmington Big Racket Store. We are pushing these lines of goods, and prices are one of the important features in the trade.

We have all grades of Shoes from the cheapest to the best, to fit the tiny as well as the large, to suit the laboring man as well as the sport. Men's Buff Lace and Congress Shoes at $1.00 a pair. Splendid Shoes in nice styles in Buff for $1.25. Spanish Calf Shoes, new style toes, best selected stock for youths, from 2's to 5½'s, at $1.50. Men's, from 6's to 11's, at $1.75.

Very fine French Calf Skin Shoes, Men's in Congress or Lace, for $3.00.

Boys' nice pretty Shoes, from 12's to 2's, for $1.00; cheaper, 75 and 85c.

LADIES' SHOES—A special job at 50, 63, 75c; a beautiful Shoe at $1.00, honest leather in every part.

Women's Pebble Button Honest Shoes for 90c and $1.00 a pair.

Men's high cut Brogans, all solid leather at 90c and $1.00. Best whole stock high cut Creedmore's at $1.25 a pair. Women's Slippers from 40c up to $1.50 a pair. Infants' Shoes from 2's to 5's, at 20c a pair; a special job to close. Rubbers of all kinds. Men's Boots at from $1.50 to 2.25 a pair.

CLOTHING—Men's Suits of all styes. I want your trade in Suits, and to get it I will make it pay you to look at my stock before buying elsewhere.

Men's Suits in Black Cheviot at $4.50 and $5 00. In fine all wool beautiful Clay Worsted at $7.00; very fine at 8 00 and 10 00. A splendid Scotch Cheviot Gray Suit worth $8.00, 5.50. Overcoats for less than cost. Men's Dress Coats at $1.50. Odd Pants are a specialty with me. I can fit you up in a pair, Jeans Pants for 45c; heavy Cottonade good Pants at 50c; a fine Worsted Pants at 75c; a splendid Blue and Black Cheviot at 90c, $1.00 and 1 25 a pair, Fine stylish Pants in Spring patterns and new styles, $1.50, 2.00, 2 50 and 3 00 a pair. Men's heavy Overalls and Jumpers at 50c a pair, $1 00 for a Suit.

A big job Odd Pants for boys at 25c a pair.

SHIRTS—Men's Percale finish Shirts, laundered, pretty colors, with collars attached, at 38c each. Fine Percale Shirts worth 68c, our special price now 50c each. Fine Laundered Shirts for gentlemen for 50, 75, 85c and $1 00 each. A special value in Underwear for the cold days at cost.

Call and see us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton Hotel.

Geo. O. Gaylord, Prop.,

feb 28 tf Of Wilmington's Big Racket Store.

OFFICE OF

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

is temporarily located at the office of

Chestnutt & Barrentine,

Shoe Dealers, No. 30 North Front Street,

where we kindly ask those indebted to us to call and settle their accounts as early as possible.

Will Be Pleased to Attend to Any Orders Entrusted to Us.

Hope soon to announce our opening in same place,

No. 9 North Front Street.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

feb 28 1w

Big Stock, Lowest Prices.

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Clothing, Notions, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Carpets, Mattings, Shades,

Millinery, Fancy Goods

J. H. REHDER & CO.,

Next Fourth Street Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 118. Inter-State 218.

Car Fare Paid on Purchases of $2.00 and upwards. feb 28 tf

ANNOUNCEMENT.

OPENING OF THE

Excelsior Shoe Store.

We beg to announce we will open to-day a

First Class Shoe Store

in the Pearsall Building, corner Fourth and Campbell streets, where we will keep GOOD RELIABLE SHOES.

New Store! New Stock!!

UP-TO-DATE AND RELIABLE.

Respectfully,

EXCELSIOR SHOE STORE.

LEVI McMILLAN, Manager. PETERSON & RULFS, Proprietors.

Corner Fourth and Campbell streets. feb 25 tf

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders

—OF THE—

Wilmington Savings & Trust Company

Will be held in the office of Company on Princess street at 12 o'clock noon. Wednesday, March 3rd.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. GEO. SLOAN, Cashier.

Now is the time to make your deposits in the Wilmington Savings & Trust Company. The next interest quarter begins Monday, March 1st, Deposits made on that date will begin to bear interest immediately.

feb 28 tf